The New-York Times.

VOL. XI... NO. 3177. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Highly Important News from Fort Pickens.

Active Hostilities Commenced on Saturday Last.

The Niagara and Colorado Engaged with Fort McRae.

The National Batteries Bombarding the Navy-yard and Barrancas.

Warrington Burned and the Navy-Yard on Fire Three Times.

ACCOUNTS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Rumors of an Engagement at Beaufort.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Ben McCulloch's Forces Advancing Against Rolla.

Reported Advance of Breckinridge in Kentucky.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

A LIVELY SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS.

This morning Capt. ROWLAND, while scouting near HUNTER'S mills with two companies of FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry, sent forward Lieut. ANDREWS with a squad to reconnoitre, who soon returned reporting that a large force of rebel infantry was in ambush awaiting our troops. Our men then retired. About 2 o'clock this afternoon Capt. BELL, with a company of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, while reconnoitering near the same place, was attacked by a great number of the enemy hidden in the woods, on both sides of the road, and five vollies were interchanged, when our troops fell back. Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, being informed of the affair, sent out the Ninth Massachusetts, Fourth Michigan, two companies Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and GRIFFIN'S Battery, as reinforcements, and ordered WHEEDER'S Rhode Island Battery and the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry to be ready to move. On the arrival of our forces the enemy retreated, but tried to intercept them when returning, by a side road. Fire was opened by both parties, and the rebel leader was shot.

A dozen of our men fell from their horses—whether they were wounded or not is unknown—and were left behind. Lieut. FORD, of the Pennsylvania Cavalry, and forty-five men, are missing, but many will probably find their way to camp. Sergeant PARKER was badly injured. The enemy were uniformed like our troops. Several horses of both parties were killed, and a horse of the rebel commander captured.

The capture of the two arch traitors, MASON and SLIDELL, begins to tell on the high-toned secession society of Washington. Their *haut ton* begins to take in sail and drift painfully, as the wind blows northeast. The fashionable nabobs and bankers of the Capital who, but a few weeks ago, sneered at the *parvenu* vulgarity of the present occupants of high places, with characteristic servility now seek to insinuate themselves into the *salons* of the White House and of the members of the Cabinet. The so-called diplomatic *salons*, which made it a duty to get up a show of servile irritation for the sake of Lord LYONS, have now become reconciled to the bold act of Capt. WILKES. This is even the case with one of the most thoroughly Secessionist cliques of the diplomatic complexion—the very society which the old ill-tongued Count, so well known to the American public, and from whose malicious observations nobody escapes, calls "the little Richmond."

GROWING PANIC IN THE SOUTH.

Intercepted correspondence from the South, which has come into the possession of the Government, shows a very disturbed state of public feeling in Dixie relative to the bridge burning demonstrations of the Union men in Tennessee. The loyal men are represented as being organized, and numbering several thousands, with secret ramifications extending into North Carolina and Virginia. The correspondence, too, shows the development of a growing discontent against the rebel Government among the two opposing classes of the South, the planters and the poor whites. The former are mutinous because they are prevented by the Government from forwarding their cotton to the railroads and seaports, while, in a dog-in-the-manger spirit, the Government would not itself buy the cotton, as it had proposed to do, as a part of the great financial scheme of the rebellion, from which so much was expected, and so little realized. The poorer classes are alarmed at the indications of their subversion of republican institutions, evinced by the suggestions of Gov. PICKENS, and the report of the Virginia Convention circumscribing the right of suffrage. The belief is gaining ground that the real purpose of the rebel leaders is to establish a monarchial form of Government.

THE STONE FLEET GONE TO CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH.

The stone fleet, that left the Eastern ports recently, sailed direct for the harbors of Charleston and Savannah, in the channels of which they will be sunk. Perhaps by this time they have reached their destination, and the blockade of the ports of those ambitious rebel cities has been rendered effectual for many years to come—so effectual as to satisfy the extreme views of JEFF. DAVIS on the subject.

THE QUESTION OF THE CONTRABANDS.

The Government will not adopt any fixed policy in relation to contrabands. The treatment of the question will be left to the discretion of the commanding Generals, who will adopt such a policy as the exigencies of the service within their different commands may require. This plan is practically adopted. At Fortress Monroe, Beaufort, Accomac, on the Potomac, and in Missouri and Kentucky, different courses are pursued, and it is believed, with advantage to the Governmen, as no line of policy could be adopted which would be applicable to all sections of the country where Slavery exists.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message is in type, but the form will be kept open for such modifications as the course of events between now and the meeting of Congress may render necessary. The reports of the different Departments are also completed.

REVIEW OF REGULARS.

In accordance with the announcement, the different detachments of the regular troops on the Maryland side of the Potomac marched this morning to East Capitol Hill to pass in review before the Commander-in-Chief of the army. Long before the hour appointed for the review, the space allotted for spectators was crowded by visitors in vehicles, on horseback and on foot. Many had come from Baltimore and Philadelphia, even, to be present on the occasion. Mrs. LINCOLN was present on the field in the President's carriage, accompanied by Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN. As Gen. MCCLELLAN and his Staff arrived on the ground accompanied by his body guard, he was received with a grand salute from the artillery. Gens. MCDOWELL, MORRELL, GRAHAM, CASEY, SUMNER, BUTTERFIELD and COOK were present with their respective Staffs, and participated in the review, and Gens. MARCY, VAN VLIET, STONEMAN and BARRY, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, who have not often been present on such occasions on account, of the urgent duties of their positions, accompanied the Genera, on this. The troops, numbering nearly 7,000, were under command of Gen. ANDREW PORTER and under him Gen. SYKES commanded the infantry, Lieut.-Col. EMORY the cavalry, and Col HUNT the artillery. In their movements and evolutions they exhibited great proficiency, and they received the commendation of all who witnessed the spectacle.

In no case was there a full regiment represented, for it has never happened, since the Mexican War, that over six companies of any one regiment have been together. Owing to our widely-extended frontier and the small number of our regular troops, each company has often been separated for months from any of the others. The breaking out of the rebellion is causing their concentration, and before the war is over, the companies of each regiment will probably be found together.

The following were those which participated in the review:

One company of the First Infantry, under command of Capt. GEORGE A. WILLIAMS. The other seven companies of this regiment were taken prisoners in Texas, and being released on parole, are for the present non-combatants.

Seven companies of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. DAY. This regiment for several years has been distributed over Minnesota and Nebraska. Two companies participated in the battle of Bull Run.

Five companies of the Third Infantry, of which probably nearly one-half of the number are recruits. The companies here have been commanded by Major (now General) SYKES, and have been stationed for some years in New-Mexico. They were all at Bull Run.

Three companies of the Sixth Infantry, commanded by Capt. HENDRICKSON. The regiment has been for some time stationed in California, and this detachment returned with Gen. SUMNER. It was the Sixth Infantry that made the famous march to the Pacific Coast a year or two since.

Two companies of the Eighth Infantry, mostly recruits, under Capt. WILLARD. Both did good service at Bull Run.

Four companies of the Tenth Infantry, who have been stationed in Utah since 1857, and who recently returned under command of Col. (now General) ST. GEORGE COOK. They are among the best drilled troops in the service.

Three companies of the Second Cavalry, (formerly the Second Dragoons,) under command of Capt. PLEASANTON. They, too, have been for some years stationed in Utah, and have just returned with Col. COOK.

Two companies of the Fourth, (formerly First Cavalry,) under command of Capt. MCINTYRE. This regiment was commanded for several years by Col. (now General) SUMNER. It has been stationed for some years in Kansas, but since the opening of the present war the two companies have been attached to the Provost guard of Washington. Gen. SEDGWICK, of the volunteers, is Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment.

The Fifth (late Second) Cavalry, commanded by Maj. OAKES. The whole of the regiment has been in Washington for some weeks. The Colonel (THOMAS) and one of its Majors (PALMER) are Brigadiers of volunteers. Maj. OAKES also was one of the earliest nominations of the Government for a Brigadier-Generalship, but he was compelled to decline on account of his health. The regiment has been for several years in Texas.

The Sixth Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. EMERY. This is a new regiment, but recently organized, and has never seen service.

Of the First Artillery, Battery G, now under command of Lieut. EDWARDS. This was Lieut. SLEMMER'S company, which was so long stationed at Fort Pickens, when that important work was in danger of being taken by the rebels.

Of the Second Artillery, Battery A, Capt. TIBBALL'S, formerly DUNCAN'S Battery in the Mexican War, and once commanded by Capt. (now Gen.) BARRY.

Battery B, Capt. LARNED, for two years past stationed at Fortress Monroe.

Battery E, Capt. CARLISLE, for three years stationed in Kansas.

Battery L, Capt. HAYES. It has done service, both at Old Point Comfort and in Minnesota.

Battery M, Capt. BENSON, formerly commanded by Capt. (now Col.) HUNT, of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff. The battery was stationed on the Rio Grande, and it did excellent service during the troubles with the Mexican bandit, CORTINAS. It was also at Fort Pickens.

Of the Third Artillery, Battery C, Capt. LIVINGSTON. This was the celebrated battery of Maj. RINGGOLD, and was afterwards commanded by Capt. BRAGG, now Gen. BRAGG, of the rebel army.

Battery F, Capt. CHURCHILL.

Battery K, Lieut. TURNEULL.

Battery L—Capt. WINDER.

Capt. WINDER belongs to a family nearly all of whom have actively or silently aided the rebellion. His father is Brig.-Gen. WINDER, of the rebel army, and two of his uncles, CHARLES H. WINDER, of Baltimore, and WM. H. WINDER, of Philadelphia, are now State prisoners. Capt. WINDER'S patriotic attitude, in view of the treasonable affiliations of nearly every member of his family, is worthy of the highest praise.

Also, Battery M.

The companies of both batteries, L and M, have been doing infantry duty in California.

Of the Fourth Artillery, Battery A, Capt. CLARK, which has been doing infantry duty in Utah under Col. COOK.

PONTOON BRIDGE BUILDING.

After the review Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff, with Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, witnessed an impromptu drill of the Fifteenth New-York in pontoon bridge building. Companies E and K, under Col. MURPHY, laid a bridge three hundred feet long in twenty minutes, which was crossed by a company at double quick, and by a cart carrying sixty hundred weight drawn by two horses. At the same time Company I, under Major MAGRUDER, pushed together four corrugated iron cart-bodies, of which the regiment has one hundred, and paddled themselves across a stream nine hundred feet wide in ten minutes. Two regiments can be thus conveyed across such a stream in half an hour. After this exhibition was a dress parade, when the entire regiment, as is their custom, saluted their colors, Gen. MCCLELLAN joining in the salute. All the exercises gave the greatest satisfaction to the Commanding General, and all the military gentlemen present. Four-fifths of the regiment are mechanics, and their skill is made available to the Government. They have fitted harnesses to their three hundred horses, refitted the pontoon train, made the fascines and gabions; have furnished draughtsmen, translators and clerks for the War Department. Their camp is a model of neatness and comfort. They have lost none by disease in five months, and have none now in the hospital.

NEW LINE OF COMMUNICATION DOWN THE POTOMAC.

CALEB S. SMITH, of Philadelphia, will open a new means of communication, to-morrow, down the Potomac, by placing a line of steamboats between Washington and Budd's Ferry, the headquarters of Gen. HOOKER'S Division. The first steamer bound thither is the *Reindeer*, Capt. KIEHL. This vessel ran the blockade last night without obstruction from the rebel batteries, bringing four contrabands who were placed on board the flotilla, and turned over to Capt. DAHLGREN, the commandant of the Washington Navy-yard.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter from Darnestown, Md., dated to-day, says:

"There are no fixed bodies or rebel picket stations from opposite the mouth of Muddy Creek up to half a mile south of Goose Creek. Above the creek on the Sideling they have dug rifle-pits and keep up a regular system of pickets of considerable strength. They still occupy the fort in view of Edwards' Ferry, and on Sunday displayed a full regiment in parade just below the fort.

Gen. JACKSON, who, as Colonel, formerly commanded at Harper's Ferry, is engaged at Winchester in organizing, arming and equipping a regiment of free negroes, said to number full 1,000. The negroes are reported to be very enthusiastic in their new position.

Gen. G. W. SMITH, of New-York antecedents, now commands at Leesburgh and surrounding country.

THE DESIGNS AGAINST MEXICO.

Advices received here—not by the Government—from Mexico, represent that the kindest feelings exist between the British Minister and the Juarez Administration, while the opinion is expressed in distinguished circles that the friendship of France will be as satisfactorily secured; but little is hoped for, however, from Spain, whose designs upon Mexico are as well understood in the latter country as in the capitals of Europe. Those who profess to be well acquainted with the Spanish programme, say that to Gen. MARQUEZ is intrusted the duty of combining the strength of the Church Party consisting of both Mexicans and Spaniards, who will pray Her Most Catholic Majesty for a King for the throne of Mexico, now sought to be constructed. For this office an uncle of the Queen has been designated. As he is already old, he could, in the natural course of events, live but a short time, and as no provision would be made for a successor, Mexico would thus revert to Spain, the policy being similar to that pursued toward Hayti. Such is the substance of letters received from both Europe and Mexico. There seems to be some doubt as to the immediate return to the United States of the American Minister, Mr. CORWIN. The probability is that he will not, in view of our important interests in Mexico growing out of the European intervention.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has made an important decision on the Donation Act of Sept. 27, 1850, to the effect that when a settler is compelled by hostile Indians to leave his claim, provided he returns to it as soon as practicable, it takes him out of the statutes, and the time of his involuntary absence shall run as if he had actually remained upon his claim.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

A lithographed *fac simile* of the ordinance of secession passed by the South Carolina Convention, and which was taken at Port Royal, is now framed and suspended in the Navy Department. It is three feet in length by two and a half feet in breadth, and is a valuable addition to the list of trophies now in possession of the Government.

THE CASE OF CAPT. POOR.

The proceedings in the case of Commander POOR, of the *Brooklyn*, have been concluded before the Court-martial, and the Court of Inquiry having decided that Commander SCOT'S withdrawal of his vessel from a search of the *Sumter* was unnecessary, his case will next be taken up by the Court-martial.

GEN. FREMONT'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

Gen. FREMONT visits Washington by order of the War Department. He is expected to-morrow.

THE REPORT OF GEN. BLENKER'S RESIGNATION.

The facts in reference to Gen. BLENKER'S rumored resignation are these: Some of the newly-arrived German regiments were anxious to be assigned to his division. Gen. BLENKER made an application in their behalf and his own, he probably feeling a pride in having all the German troops under his command. As his division contained as many regiments as any of the others, Gen. MCCLELLAN declined to accede to the request. Gen. BLENKER then wrote a letter to Gen. MCCLELLAN in reference to the matter, not, however, in proper tone, and not in accordance with the requirements of military etiquette, to which Gen. MARCY, as chief of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S staff, replied in a letter containing reproof. Gen. BLENKER on receiving this, and under the impulse of the moment, wrote his resignation, which second thought and the influence of his friends induced him to withhold.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

Hon. R. J. WALKER has addressed a letter to the editor of the *National Republican*, which will appear in that paper to-morrow, in favor of Congress immediately making an appropriation for the relief of Ireland, in view of the impending famine. He concludes by saying: "Now, when so many thousands of Irishmen are periling their lives on the lost battle-fields of liberty in our defence, when so many have already fallen and others are immured in rebel dungeons, let us show that we are not ungrateful, and when the next great conflict comes, as soon it must, the shamrock intertwined with the Stars and Stripes will wave in triumph over a field of victory, for liberty and union."

RECRUITING ON THE EASTERN SHORE.

Authority has been given by the War Department to officers to recruit troops in Northampton and Accomac Counties for the Virginia Brigade, now being raised under direction of JOHN C. UNDERWOOD. The permission was obtained by Gov. PIERPONT.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

So far as relates to military affairs, the writ of *habeas corpus* is now suspended in all the States of the Union.

GEN. SUMNER TO COMMAND A DIVISION.

It has been decided by the War Department to give Gen. SUMNER the command of a division of the army of the Potomac.

HONORABLY RETIRED.

Capt. JOHN S. GARLAND, of the Fourth Artillery, was honorably retired to-day by the Retiring Board.

FROM THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.

The *Cœur de Lion* ran the blockade, last night, with LOWE'S baloon. Other steamers did so to-day, one of which brought up four Virginia contrabands.

LETTERS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

During October 32,500 letters were sent from San Francisco, and 25,700 received there by the overland mail.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING-OFFICE.

The statement in a morning paper of the inefficiency of the Government Printing-office is utterly false. It answers all demands upon it, and gives entire satisfaction to the Departments.

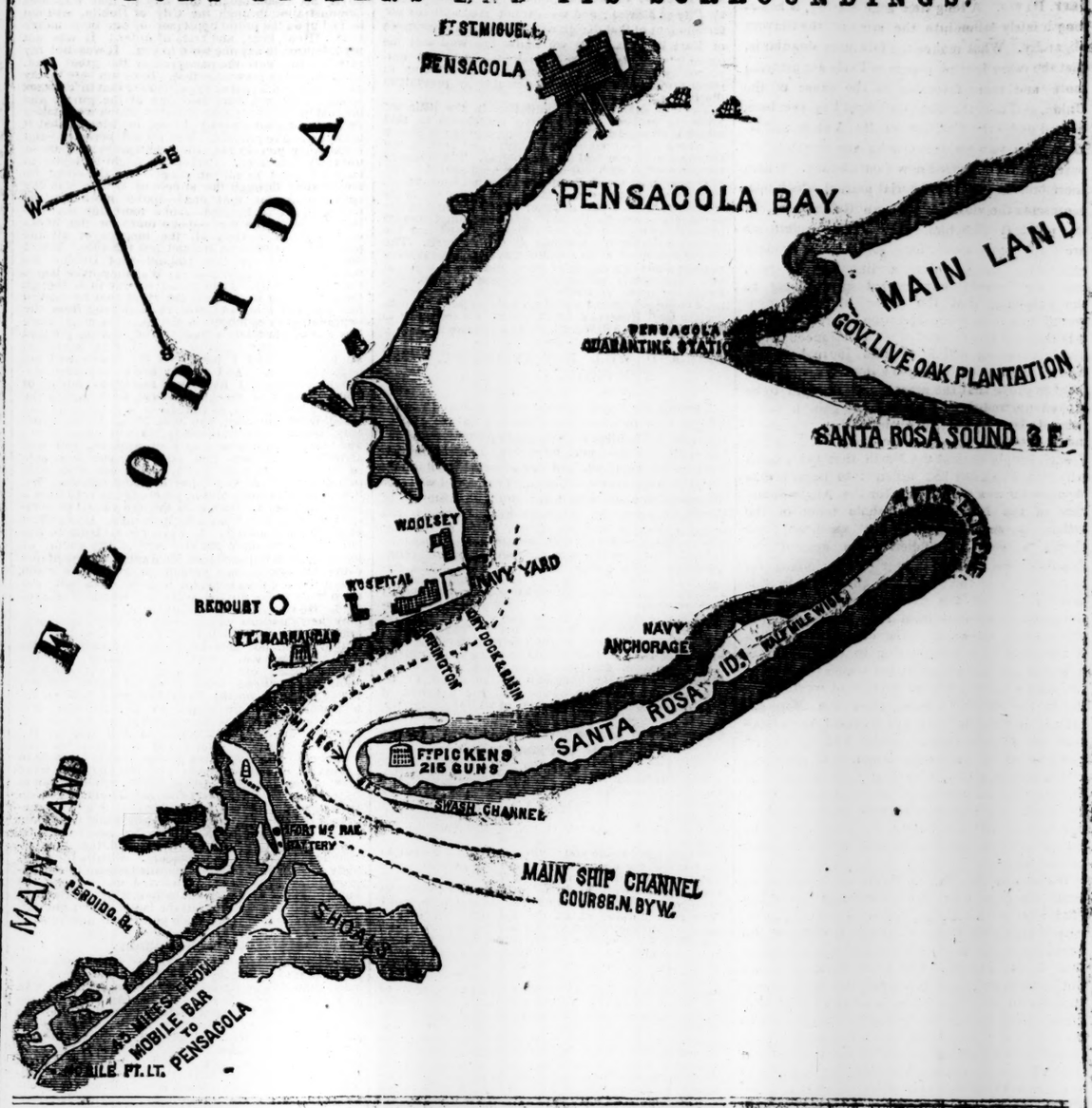
LETTERS RETURNED FOR POSTAGE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 26, 1861.

In view of the increased number of letters held for postage and returned to the dead-letter office, it is ordered that the order of this Department, dated 8th October, 1860, be rescinded, and the prior practice be restored. Postmasters will therefore notify the person addressed that such letter is held for postage, and that upon his writing there for preparing the postage on his letter, and inclosing a stamp to be placed on the letter held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his address.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
(Signed,) JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

FORT PICKENS AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.



FIGHTING AT FORT PICKENS.

Fire Opened by Col. Brown on the Navy-Yard and Barrancas.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF HOT SHOT.

The Navy-Yard on Fire Three Times, and Warrington Destroyed.

The Niagara and the Colorado Engaged with Fort McRae.

The Rebels Claim to have Forced Them to Haul Off.

Absurd Reports About Fort Pickens Having Been Breached.

A Considerable Loss of Life Acknowledged by the Rebels.

REPORTS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 25,
via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Col. BROWN, of Fort Pickens, opened fire on BRAGG'S forces on Saturday last. The particulars are meagre, and through rebel sources.

BRAGG telegraphs that he is taking the bombardment coolly, and receiving BROWN'S shells.

The loss of life, to a considerable extent, is confessed.

The rebels claim to have breached the walls of Fort Pickens.

The Navy-yard was on fire three times, and put out.

The village of Warrington was burned by BROWN'S fire the first day.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

By a flag of truce from Norfolk to-day, I learn that an engagement of some magnitude took place on Saturday, at Fort Pickens, between the rebel forces and the United States steamers *Niagara* and *Colorado*.

The telegraph reports that our vessels were roughly handled, and also that Fort Pickens was badly damaged. The firing from the latter place was reported as being very wild. The first report was: "This (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, Fort Pickens opened fire on us, but the firing is very wild."

At 2 o'clock a subsequent dispatch was received, which stated that two United States vessels joined in the fight, but did no damage.

At 8 a further dispatch stated that Fort Pickens was breached, the firing had stopped, and that the rebels did not sustain any loss, whereas the Union forces were heavy losers.

My informant states that the wildest excitement exists at Norfolk and all the secession places at the result.

Since then everything is reported to be quiet. Gen. BRAGG seemed to be jubilant over the result, and is said to have sent congratulatory dispatches all over the South on the result of the battle.

I do not place great reliance upon the above statements, as the gentleman who gave me the facts is evidently a sympathizer with the rebels and seems to be very jubilant over the result.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Old Point boat has arrived. Passengers say the Norfolk *Day Book* has a dispatch from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who have read the paper say the *Niagara* and *Colorado* engaged Fort McRae, which briskly replied, and that the vessels were damaged and had to haul off; that Fort Pickens was firing on the Navy-yard. That is the substance of the report.

There had been no arrival from Port Royal at Old Friday Fort Pickens opened on the Navy-yard and Barancas; that the *Colorado* and *Niagara* participated and had to haul off very much damaged. The news all comes through secession sources, and must be received with due allowance.

REPORTS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, FOX, received a dispatch from Baltimore, stating that the Norfolk *Day Book* publishes advices from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who read the paper say it states that the frigates *Niagara* and *Colorado* engaged Fort McRae; that the fort briskly returned the fire; and, further, that the vessels, being damaged, were compelled to haul off. The *Day-Book* adds that Fort Pickens was firing on the Pensacola Navy-yard.

Another dispatch says that the fight commenced Saturday, and was in progress Sunday night. Fort Pickens, by firing hot shot, had set the Pensacola Navy-yard on fire three times, but the rebels managed, up to the latter day, to extinguish the flames. They had not been able, however, to suppress those of the burning town of Warrington, which the hot shot had utterly destroyed.

The dispatches to the Government from Gen. WOOL relative to the attack on Pensacola were brought by Major L. G. B. CANNON. He states that the flag of truce brought several ladies, and that they all represent a feeling of great excitement existing in Richmond and Norfolk, in consequence of the receipt of the news. It is believed here that the facts of the attack are much worse for the rebels than their own accounts represent, and the assertion that a breach had been made in the walls of Fort Pickens is looked upon as absurd.

It was thought at Old Point that our victory is decisive.

THE SCENE OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Forts Pickens, McRae, Barrancas and San Miguel—Pensacola and the Whole Scene of Operations in Western Florida.

We publish herewith a clear view of the scene of the late operations in the extreme western corner of Florida, concerning which the Secessionists have permitted us to receive such meagre reports by way of Fortress Monroe. The only thing definite in our present news seems to be that a fight has taken place between the National naval and land forces at Fort Pickens and the rebel forts and forces in the vicinity, in which, as far as can be judged by present appearances, the Secessionists have suffered as severe a blow as they received at Port Royal. Indeed, there is a remarkable similarity between our present secession news from the Florida coast and the news from the South Carolina coast, published eighteen days ago from the same sources. In both cases the rebels first reported to us, and in both instances they announced that the Union forces met with disaster slightly tempered with success. The first advices from Port Royal, however, appeared much more dubious than this. *Then* the report was that one of our war ships had been disabled by the rebel guns, another was aground, while TATNALL bade fair to capture or drive away the whole Yankee fleet. The present secession intelligence is that two of our ships were damaged and had to haul off, and that BRAGG was taking the bombardment coolly and *receiving* Col. BROWN'S shells! So that if this turns out, as we have no doubt it will, to be as neat an affair as that at Port Royal, it will only show that the mendacious rebels are a dash less mendacious than they were a fortnight ago.

Public attention has been almost entirely diverted from Fort Pickens for half a year past, by the greater operations on the line of the Potomac, in Missouri, and elsewhere; and we have now almost forgotten the intense interest it attracted a half year ago. The date of its reinforcements by the neat *ruse* of Lieut. SMITH in introducing troops on the dark night of the 12th of April last, seems now as far away as the date of the introduction to Troy of the wooden horse, and the hopes and fears of Spring and Summer about it, are now almost forgotten. About the only thing that everybody knows of it is, that BILLY WILSON and his Zouaves are located there, and have been greatly troubled by rebels and reptiles. The public have rested easy in the fact that Col. BROWN, the commandant of the fort, not only felt himself able to repel an attack, but also to drive the enemy from their works in case of assault.

The latest reliable advices we have from Fort Pickens are by the steam-transport *George Peabody*, which arrived here on Monday. She reported everything quiet at the Fort, but the officers in command were daily expecting an attack from the rebels. At the time of her departure, the only National vessels at the Fort were the frigate *Niagara* and the gunboat *Hatteras*. The *Colorado* had then left for Ship Island, in Mississippi Sound. It appears, however, from the rebel report, that she had returned before the engagement took place. The National land force under Col. BROWN consisted of eleven hundred regulars and three companies (sixty men each) of BILLY WILSON'S Regiment, in the fortress, with four companies under WILSON in camp outside. The rebel forces consisted of some seven thousand men, consisting of regiments from Mississippi, Alabama and Florida. Two thousand of these manned the forts and batteries opposite to Pickens, while five thousand had but lately crossed over to Deer Point, one and a half miles from Santa Rosa Island, on which is situated Fort Pickens, who were evidently preparing to cross the Santa Rosa itself. Besides these, several other regiments were coming in from Mississippi, which would probably run the rebel force up to over ten thousand men, against our sixteen hundred soldiers. Col. BROWN has been very anxious of late to receive reinforcements, though expressing his confidence in the impregnability of the fort. Besides the Forts Barrancas and McRae, in possession of the rebels, and which are well mounted and manned, the spaces intervening along the beach on the rebel side are likewise fortified, and are covered by bomb-proof batteries. Over a hundred and fifty guns bear on Fort Pickens. It was reported by a deserter from the rebel camp at the time of the departure of the *George Peabody*, that they meant to assault the fort in ten days. (It is also said by the officers of the *Peabody* that Col. BROWN had expressed his intention to attack the rebels first, aided by the *Niagara* and *Colorado*.) The rebel design was said to be to effect a landing five or six miles up Santa Rosa Island, and draw the garrison from the fort and intrenchments, and then, by landing another body between them and Pickens, cut off their retreat and thus secure the fort. Those of WILSON'S Zouaves outside of the fort, had from Col. BROWN orders, in case of attack, to retreat behind the intrenchments which separate his command from the fort. These intrenchments consist in part of a ditch constructed across the island, leaving a narrow pass communicating with the fort. This ditch is fortified on the fort side, having two heavy batteries of rifled cannon and columbiads. The pass is covered by a heavy battery in the fort, and apparatus for throwing Drummond lights on the movements of the enemy has been prepared. This ditch is a quarter of a mile from the fort, and WILSON'S camp is about three-eighths of a mile beyond the ditch. The side of the fort toward the rebels' batteries is protected by three additional batteries, known as

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bohemian at Portland, the Canada off Cape Race, and the Fulton at this Port.

THE CAUSE OF THE REBELS IN FRANCE.

M. Fould in Charge of the French Treasury.

IMPERIAL PROGRAMME FOR THE FINANCES.

Illness of Marshall O'Donnell, the Spanish Prime Minister.

IMPORTANT FROM VIENNA.

Further Advance in Cotton—Consols 93 7-8 a 94.

The steamship *Bohemian*, Capt. BURGESS, from Liverpool, at 4 P. M., of the 14th, and Londonderry, at afternoon, of the 15th, arrived at Portland, at 3½ A. M., yesterday.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, on Saturday, the 16th, *via* Queenstown, 17th inst., for Halifax and Boston, passed Cape Race, at 11:30 o'clock, Monday.

[The dispatch leaves us in doubt whether it was in the day or at night.]

The news boat passed close to her, but saw nothing of the cannister containing her news.

The *Canada* will be due at Halifax to-day.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton, on the 13th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The specie by the *Fulton* is consigned as follows:

E. Lewis	$800
Nesmith & Sons	12,264
Total	$13,064

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, was signaled off Liverpool, on the 15th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Daily News* editorially condemns the folly and rashness which induces cotton operatives to strike on account of a reduction of wages at such a juncture as the present.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of the 14th contains decrees nominating M. FOULD Minister of Finance, and M. DE LA-ROQUETTE, late Minister of Finance, to the post of Senator.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a letter from the Emperor to the Minister, approving of M. FOULD's financial programme, and acknowledging the necessity of confining the budget within invariable limits. The Emperor says the only efficacious means to obtain this end is to resolutely abandon the faculty which appertains to me of opening fresh credit in the absence of the Chambers. I am determined to introduce changes, and the *Senatus Consulte* which will be presented to the Senate on the 2d of December next, will contain this resolution, and determine your budget, and those of the different ministers by large sections.

In renouncing a right which equally appertained to the sovereigns, even constitutional ones, who have preceded me, may I do a useful thing towards insuring the light administration of the finances. Faithful to my origin, I neither regard my prerogatives as a sacred deposit which cannot be touched, nor as a heritage from my ancestors which must be transmitted intact to my son. Elected by my people, and representing their interests, I shall always abandon without regret every prerogative for the good of the public, and I shall likewise preserve unshaken in my hands all the power which is indispensable for the tranquillity and prosperity of the country.

The *Moniteur* then publishes a letter from the Emperor to M. FOULD, approving his programme, and charging him with carrying out the same.

The *Moniteur* also publishes M. FOULD's programme, which demonstrates the necessity for the suppression of extraordinary credits, and examines the financial situation. It shows that recourse has been had to credit under all its forms, and calculates that the deficit has reached one thousand million francs, and concludes by showing that the abandonment by the Emperor of his prerogatives, and the curtailment of the armaments of France, will calm the uneasiness of Europe, and remove all pretext for hostile measures.

SPAIN.

Gen. PRIM is appointed military and political Chief of the Spanish Expedition to Mexico.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial rescript, in reply to the address of the Crotian Diet, had been communicated to the *Reicherath*. It expresses regret that Crotia should have forgotten that, when the Emperor granted her those constitutional institutions which circumstances rendered necessary, it was with a reservation that the unity of the monarchy might be maintained. For this reason, continues the rescript, the Crotian Diet must now be dissolved. It will be reassembled hereafter, on the bases of the diplomas of October and February.

INDIA.

Telegrams from Bombay to Oct. 28, had been received direct from Alexandria. The news is unimportant.

The Government resolution on the subject of waste lands had been published, and was considered satisfactory.

Exchange was quoted £2 8d. at Calcutta.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 15.

Mr. DUNSCOMBE, member of Parliament from Finsbury, London, is dead.

A Madrid dispatch says: "MARSHAL O'DONNELL is ill. A banquet had been given there to GEN. MIRAMON."

FRANCE.

The fact of the deficit reaching forty millions of pounds sterling is attributed to the excess of expenditure for the army and navy and public works over the estimates. The number of men rated was 393,000, but half a million are actually under arms.

The *Times* states that Monsieur FOULD stipulated as an indispensable condition of his acceptance of the Ministry of Finance, for the privilege of transacting his business with the Emperor personally. Some of the alterations of the new Ministry are at the expense of Count WALEWSKI, and it was doubted if he would continue to retain his office as Minister of State. It was thought he might be appointed Minister to London.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, Monday, Nov. 4.

Gen. CARBONELLI has gone to Caprera to present an address to GARIBALDI from the Neapolitans, praying him not to leave Italy.

The state of the province of the Posilletta is improved. The brigands have been beaten and dispersed in several encounters.

The *Nationale* asserts that Signor RATZZI had obtained the intervention of the Emperor in order to decide that FRANCIS II. shall quit Rome shortly.

ENGLAND.

The *Times* city article says a decided impulse was given to the stock market yesterday by the news from France. Consols improved, being ¼ to ⅜ higher than Wednesday.

In the discount market there was a steady demand at 2⅝@2¾ P cent. for good bills.

ROME.

It is stated that the garrison is to be strengthened by two extra regiments, forming altogether three divisions.

CHINA.

Prince KUNG has been requested by the Chinese council to remain at the head of the Foreign Department.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 15.

The Calcutta *Englishman* censures the Manchester manufacturers for doing nothing to further extend the growth of cotton in India. It proves that one pound of cotton costs the grower four pence half-penny, exclusive of any profit whatever, either to the cultivator or shipper, while new lands taken under cultivation would create additional expenses. Therefore, there is little prospect of the Ryots being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of cotton.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

The Constitutionnel Declares for the Rebels—Prince Napoleon for the North—Reconciliation of MM. Fould and Persigny—The Speech of the Queen of Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 12, 1861.

The *Constitutionnel*, you will see, has at last frankly joined hands under the black flag of JEFF. DAVIS. A long time semi-slavery, it has at length fairly fallen into the arms of the Slavery oligarchy. What makes the fact more singular is, that the other leading papers of Paris are growing more and more favorable to the cause of the Union, and that the *Constitutionnel* has just been placed under the direction of Dr. VERON and M. LIMAYRAC, two gentlemen who are certainly not partial to the proposed new Confederacy. When, therefore, we see a Ministerial journal which misrepresents the views of its own Government, of its political directors, and of its readers, we are apt to look for some extraordinary cause for so singular a line of conduct, and we would be carried instinctively to the suspicion that the paper had been converted for a money consideration, were it not that it is rich and has no need of such extraneous help. The last leading article of this journal on the American question, which is a three-column argument to prove that the great Republic ought to be broken up, and that France would gain in every point of view by such an event, makes the statement, intended to stimulate the hatred of the French people against the North, that the reason why Gen. FREMONT had fallen into disfavor was because he was too French for the Anglo-Saxon race of the North! The whole tenor of the article is as unfair as this specimen, and shows a sort of vindictiveness against the Republic we should never have looked for in the writer of the article in question. In this same edition of the *Constitutionnel* there is a telegraphic dispatch from New-York, which, in all the other papers of Paris, contained an item to the effect that volunteering in the North was now going on more rapidly, but which the *Constitutionnel's* Slavery editors made read "volunteering in the South." Now, since the *Moniteur* printed it "North," we are inclined to believe that the *Constitutionnel* people had no special news by which to decide which was right and which wrong, and the natural inference is, that the substitution was made without authority of any kind. The matter is a small one, certainly—but is not without weight in establishing the *status* of this pretentious and would-be semi-official journal.

We hear of the Prince NAPOLEON everywhere since his return as the ardent and outspoken champion of the Union, and with such an advocate in high places, the vindictive frothing of the Secessionists in the *Constitutionnel* will fall harmless to the ground. The great Republic is not yet broken up; nor is cotton the king it was thought to be. The enemies of the Union who come abroad to beg foreigners to lend a hand in the fatricidal act will find soon a reversion of public opinion that will singularly curtail their efforts.

The Prince NAPOLEON has also been engaged in another work of high patriotism, which places the French people, at least those who support the present Government, under great obligations. I have already spoken years ago of the personal antipathy between M. DE PERSIGNY and M. FOULD, the two ablest ministers and friends of the Emperor. So great was this antipathy that for the last two years they refused to sit together in the cabinet, and when one was in the other was always out. Lately, when it was found necessary to call M. DE PERSIGNY from the Embassy at London to place him in the bureau of the Interior, M. FOULD resigned his functions as Minister of State. But now, however, that the financial condition of the Empire is much deranged on account of the American crisis, the desire was expressed by the leading financiers of the Empire that M. FOULD should be called to the Treasury Department. So urgent was the necessity, in fact, of a man such as M. FOULD to manage the finances of the country, that the Emperor determined to make the change, if it could be effected. So he charged Prince NAPOLEON with the negotiation. He said he could not ask M. DE PERSIGNY to a reconciliation with M. FOULD, knowing the depth of the enmity between them, but he gave the Prince *carte blanche* to effect the arrangement the best way he could. The Prince at once threw all his efforts into the affair; he appealed to M. DE PERSIGNY's well-known patriotism and devotion to the Emperor, he represented to him the deranged financial affairs of the country, and M. FOULD's preëminent abilities for the place, and finally, after four days of *pourparlers*, M. DE PERSIGNY, who is really one of the most patriotic men of the Empire, and is filled with desires for the welfare of the country, said to the Prince, "I know M. FOULD's peculiar fitness for the place, and if he is willing to bury the past for the common good of the country, let him come into the Ministry, and we will try to forget that we were ever enemies." This reply of M. DE PERSIGNY is said to have produced a joy in high places and in the governmental circles, which amounted to enthusiasm, and it is needless to tell you that in these circles, where M. DE PERSIGNY was already much loved, his name is now exalted more than ever. The decree naming M. FOULD Minister of Finances will certainly appear this week, while his predecessor will be named probably Senator.

Some months ago I stated in this place that Spain regretted her St. Domingo acquisition, that it was and would continue to be a burden to her, and that if she maintained the connexion it would be from pride and no other motive. This intelligence I received from a Madrid gentleman, thoroughly conversant with the political views of the leading men of the place. In the Queen's speech just delivered to the Cortes, you will observe a remark which may be taken as a confirmation of a part at least of this statement. Her Majesty says: "Convinced that the wishes of the Dominican people (for annexation) were spontaneous, I did not hesitate to accept them, *more attentive to the honor than to the convenience of my people.*

The Queen contradicts in her speech a statement often repeated in Paris to the effect that Spain desired in the first place to act alone against Mexico. She says, on the contrary, that she ardently desired the coöperation on equal terms of France and England.

But Her Majesty makes another statement in her speech which has raised up a perfect avalanche of interrogation points in the Press of Paris. She says that it was at the demand of her Government that the Catholic Powers of Europe met in conference to deliberate on the Roman question. Nobody in France ever heard of this Conference or its doings.

A young brother of the King of Portugal has just died from scarlet fever, which was treated by the doctors as measles, and now the King and another of his brothers is dangerously ill with the same disease. In America, where scarlatina is so frequent a visitor, even mothers of families are able to distinguish between this malady and measles, but the disease is not so common in Europe, and some indulgence must therefore be made for the grave mistake of the scientific men of Lisbon.

MALAKOFF.

THE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO.

THE EXPEDITION DENOUNCED BY THE ORGAN OF JOHN BRIGHT.

From the London Star.

If Spain alone were embarked in this enterprise, we might safely leave it to be encountered by the resistance of the Mexicans, and punished by the inevitable intervention of the United States. It is the alliance of France and England with this perfidious and profligate Power which strikes us with indignation and alarm. Not, indeed, that we accept without reserve the representations of the Paris Press and of the *Times*. An evening Ministerial organ *denies that the Convention provides for a march upon the City of Mexico*; and we cannot reconcile the entertainment of that design with the explicit assurances of Earl RUSSELL. But we know too well that his lordship's reputation for veracity is sometimes employed by an astute and unscrupulous colleague to cover projects that would be defeated by premature disclosure.

There is sufficient of humiliation in the little we know to prevent our reposing confidence in that which is concealed. An expedition leaves our shores of which no man out of the Cabinet, and perhaps not two men in it, can tell the real object. The terms of the convention with our allies are kept secret. The advice or consent of Parliament has not been asked. *The forces dispatched are out of all proportion to the objects avowed.* The state of Mexico renders exceedingly improbable the easy accomplishment or anything beyond the collection of dues and the protection of foreign subjects at the outports. The establishment of a responsible government involves nothing short of a choice of sides, and the erection of new institutions under a European protectorate. Facts are more veritable than words. The conditions under which our squadron sail compel us to ask, despite Earl RUSSELL's declarations, *are we going to Mexico to collect a debt or to set up a dynasty?*

ENGLAND WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE DESIGNS OF SPAIN.

From the London Times.

Though the Royal speech makes rather too high a flight here in arrogating influence in the Italian question, yet in other matters the importance of Spanish achievements cannot be overrated. St. Domingo has been reconquered, and one of its brightest jewels restored to the crown of Spain. This event will not disappoint any one who is not violently enamored of the Negro race. St. Domingo had so degenerated under negro rule, that this richest island of the Antilles actually imported flour, cattle, and even sugar! If Spain will treat the new conquest fairly, and relinquish the selfish policy which has made Cuba disloyal, an enviable destiny may be awaiting the island. If Spain is wise she will, however, content herself with what she has achieved. *Yet it must not be supposed that if she chose to spend men and money in reconquering Mexico we should interfere.* The personal interest of Englishmen in the affairs of Spain is confined to finance, and we should be sorry to see money thrown away in Mexico or elsewhere, since, as the Queen proclaims the excellent position of her Treasury, it is fair to indulge a hope that the payment of Spanish debts will follow the rise of all this prosperity.

Composition of the American Army—Letter from an Aid of Prince Napoleon.

From the London Times.

The following letter, giving a description of the Federal army of the United States, was addressed by one of the aides-de-camp of Prince NAPOLEON, who accompanied him in his late tour in North America, to Col. DE FRANCONIERE, Chief of the Staff to the Prince:

Before I introduce you at the suite of the Prince to the army of the Union, with which we have in some respects lived for several days, it is indispensable that I should say a word as to its formation—a formation so singular, according to our customs and laws, that I have read nothing in all the accounts which have reached Europe, which gave a faithful idea of it.

In ordinary times the United States have a standing army of which the effective force is from 14,000 to 15,000 men. This army, when the war broke out, was almost entirely dispersed on the extreme frontier in those uninhabited places which the remains of the Indian tribes still dispute with the invading civilization. The imperious necessity of this distant protection for the most advanced pioneers, the weakness of the effective force, the greatness of the distance to be traversed, did not permit the Government to seek a resource in that regular army at the moment when Washington was menaced by the Confederates. The regular army of the United States—an army recruited by voluntary enlistment, and organized on the English system—that army, I repeat, counted for nothing as a numerical force in the great contest between the North and the South; but as a moral force it is of great weight in the balance. In fact, we shall shortly find ourselves in the presence of the men who were formed as officers in its ranks, after having been educated at the Military College at West Point; and we shall acknowledge that the military, and, perhaps, the political destinies of America, are in their hands.

Independently of the standing army, there is in the United States, as in France, but without reversed proportions, the National Guard, called Militia. The Militia is organized by regiments, each regiment being composed of a single battalion, and commanded by a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and a major, according to the English tradition. As in France, every citizen in principle forms part of the National Guard, but, as with us, the number of effective Militiamen, armed, equipped, and possessing the rudiments of a military education, is reduced, in fact, to the Volunteers. This Militia, as regards its organization, arming, and service (gratuitous service in ordinary times is understood,) do not depend on the Federal Government, but solely on the Governor of each State. All their officers, moreover, are appointed by election.

When the Federal Government has occasion for war purposes to move a Militia regiment, it addresses a request to one or to several of the States. Each State then moves a certain number of regiments, which, passing for a time under the orders of the President, receive pay and rations from the Federal Government, calculated, I will say by way of parenthesis, on a very high scale. It is to be remarked, however, that if the number of regiments moved by a State be sufficient to require such a commander, the Governor of that State (chief elect of the Executive Government) invests any citizen with the rank of General, and gives him the command of the contingent of his State. As this citizen, on the Militia returning home, retires into private life, retaining only an honorary title, it is easy to comprehend whence come the numerous Generals which one meets in the United States, in every trade or profession, among physicians, lawyers, merchants and even clergymen.

As soon as the Southern army, which was itself a collection of armed bands, operated on Washington—that point from which it had nearly driven the President and the Congress—the Federal Government called on the Militia of the States which remained faithful. Thus was formed the first army which assembled on the banks of the Potomac, and which saved the North from an immense danger—an army quite different in the principle of its organization, as in its quality, from the army which is now assembled, and which has replaced the first. In fact, the States Militia, previous to quitting their homes to march to the assistance of Washington, had signed collective engagements assigning, according to the States, and even according to the town, one, two, or three months as their period of service. The consequence was that the successive and regular disbanding commenced, it may be said, the very day after the commencement of hostilities, and that at the end of July there was not one regiment of Militia in active service.

Fortunately, the Federal Government, not deceiving itself as to the perseverance of the warlike ardor in the ranks of the National Guard, thought of creating at the breaking out of the war a military force under conditions of duration proportioned to the events which it anticipated. The various systems reduced to practice and the partial and local preparations adopted with this object, with more or less success, were consolidated and generalized in the famous act of the Congress of the month of June, which decreed a loan of f.1,500,000,000 and a levy of 500,000 volunteers. The President of the Republic was authorized by that act to maintain under arms a force of 500,000 soldiers, to be raised by voluntary enlistment contracted for a term of three years. As for the Generals, superior officers, and subalterns, it was admitted in principle that they should be chosen by the President of the Republic, and selected from the great body of citizens without any other condition than a previous examination.

It is evident, from these facts, that the United States have found it necessary to form, or to attempt to form, an army of the same strength as the French army, of an analogous composition, and to compose all the elements, material as well as moral, in the space of a few weeks. In order to take into account the magnitude of such an effort, and not to prejudice the results, we must recollect that to accomplish such a work we have had seventy years. Our present military organization, the envy and and admiration of Europe, was the produce of an uninterrupted tradition, of immense expense, of habits engrafted on our manners, laws and Government—in fact, of a series of experiments which date, at least, from the French revolution.

LIEUT.-COL. FERRI-PISANI.

The Last of the McManus Obsequies.

From Saunders' News Letter, Nov. 11.

The body of MCMANUS, the Irish rebel, which was recently brought over from America, was interred in Glasnevin Cemetery, near Dublin, on Sunday. An immense procession followed the hearse to the grave. Carriages and other vehicles conveying the relatives and friends of the deceased also accompanied. Among the mourners was, it is stated, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN. A couple of brass bands, and one of drum and fife, played "The Dead March in Saul." Towards the tail-end of the procession was a stout individual, seated in an uncomfortable seat, and holding in front of him a very large Irish harp. Groups of people lined the streets and occupied hall-doors in all places where the advent of the funeral was expected. It was about 5 o'clock when the procession reached Glasnevin. An immense concourse of people entered with the remains; and a small reserved space round the grave was soon blocked up by multitudes. Very considerable difficulty was found in bringing the coffin through this crowd to its last resting-place—a plain vault, with a mound adjacent, intended for the reception of a monument. It was arranged that a Capt. SMITH, of the American army, and one of the deputation who came over to assist in and promote this demonstration, should deliver a formal oration over the grave. The coffin having been lowered, and the religious service usual on such occasions having been recited by the priests present—Rev. Messrs. COURTNEY and LAVELLE—most of those about the grave joining in it, Father LAVELLE proceeded to address the crowd, who had given utterance to some exclamations. He said: 'Men of Ireland, men of Dublin, behold in the grave today what was yesterday the symbol of your country, but this moment is the symbol of the resurrection. Depend on it, this day will be memorable in the annals of Irish history. Depend on it, the lesson taught this day by that wondrous demonstration through the City of Dublin, will not be lost upon the proud oppressor of our dear native land. [Hear, hear, and cries of order.] It was not my intention to say one word to you. It was not my privilege to preach the panegyric of the great dead. Circumstances prevented that. But I am here to-day as a priest and a citizen to pronounce that in TERENCE BELLEW MCMANUS there died one of the purest and bravest of Ireland's sons—[cheers, which were taken up by the distant crowd.] I see, my friends, that it is impossible to proceed. You do not perceive—and I am sorry you do not—the awkwardness of these untimely responses. Perhaps it might be better to bury our dead in solemn silence—for the silent demonstration through the streets of Dublin this day spoke more for that dead—spoke more for the cause for which he died—spoke more for the Ireland for which he died—spoke more for the hopes of that Ireland—than all the tongues of all the priests and laymen in Ireland put together. Yes, I am proud to say that Ireland—that Dublin—are not dead. I am proud to say that they have hopes for their country. I am proud to say that, though the patriot may have died, the spirit that he evoked has outlived him, and will raise Ireland from the degradation in which she is placed. [Cheers.] Here lies a true Christian, a true patriot, having pledged his life for your interests, after having sacrificed all for you; and I hope that the lesson will not be lost upon you. As I fear to evoke any other untimely responses, I have now merely to implore of you as friends to the great cause, as honoring the memory of the dead, as friends to our suffering and bleeding Ireland, that you will all go home peaceably, quietly, constitutionally, as you came here; and that, by the firmness of your atttitude, you will show your enemies that although you are able to demonstrate your power, you are also able to repress it." After a lapse of some minutes, Mr. SMITH, the American orator, proceeded to read from a paper his speech. Owing to the crowd and to accident, what he said was scarcely audible. He extolled MCMANUS as a martyr. As a proof of his truth to Ireland, and of his scorn and defiance of the enemy of his race, he mentioned how MCMANUS had repudiated every attempt to seek pardon for him. The coffin spoke of more than hope, for it gave them faith and stern resolve to do the work for which MCMANUS died. He concluded by calling on his hearers to employ their faculties wisely—without noise or bustle, and the day for which their fathers struggled and fought could not now be very far distant. While Capt. SMITH was speaking, somebody in the crowd called out "Shut up." This evoked instant exclamations from some of those around, to keep an eye on the individual who had so interrupted, that he ought to be lynched, &c. When the oratory was over, several of the crowd, remembering the hint, began to call out for the individual who had thus dared to express his individual opinion, demanding that he should be made to apologize. Some threats of a serious character were also uttered by some, while others cried out not to hurt the man. In the darkness and confusion which then prevailed, it was impossible to note what immediately became of him, but he certainly met with some rough handling, though, perhaps, he may have been saved from worse by the stewards and the more respectable portion of those present. Finally the small body of persons, to which the crowd within the burial-ground had now dwindled, hurried out through the gate, bringing the unfortunate maintainer of freedom of opinion with them; but the moment they got outside, three or four large-sized policemen intervened."

Foreign Miscellany.

—Messrs. TAYLOR & BROTHERS, cotton spinners, of Wigan, who employ about 2,500 hands, have just issued the following notice to their operatives: "In consequence of the civil war in America and the blockade of the Southern ports, a supply of American cotton cannot for some time be anticipated. The stock of cotton which we have held has enabled us so far to keep our mills running full time. We now, however, think it right to inform you that, should American affairs remain in the same position in January next, as at present, we shall be then under the necessity of closing our mills. We trust that your prudence and good sense will lead you to save what you now can for the time when you may be out of employment."

—On the strength of the repeal of the stamp duties a new daily paper is to be started in London, as the organ of Conservatism. It is to be called the *Day*, and to be issued in the afternoon. The scheme is yet in embryo, but the list of directors is not a strong one, and joint-stock companies are scarcely the most efficient means to develop a suitable organ. Whether this attempt to supply a serious want will be successful remains to be seen.

—A letter from Madrid says: "The Countess DE MONTIJO, mother of the Empress of the French, has been seriously ill during the last few days. The Duke D'ALBE, who was at the races, was summoned suddenly to Carabanchel, the Countess having fainted no less than five times during the day. The last accounts are less unfavorable, and the physicians announce a sensible amelioration."

—Red deer are particularly fond of salt; a taste, indeed, which they have in common with most animals. By making therefore salt-licks in the woods, the game may be attracted thither in great numbers. It is recorded that in 1527 the first salt-lick was made in the woods near Darmstadt by the then reigning Landgrave.

— Messrs. LONGMAN & Co. (says the *Critic*) are about to rebuild the entire range of their premises in Paternoster-row in palatial style. As the work of erection is expected to cover from one to two years, they intend taking refuge in the meantime in a large house on Ludgate-hill, which was formerly in possession of the Milton Club.

— A correspondent of the *Opinione Nationale* writes from Turin to say that in crossing the field of battle of Magenta on All Saints Day, he found the crosses placed above the graves of the French soldiers illuminated, in accordance with an Italian custom to place lights, at that *fête*, on the graves of persons loved or honored.

—The Paris *Presse* publishes extraordinary news from Russia. Three young ladies, Miles. COSSINI, BLUTHNER and BAGDANOW, who attended the lectures at the University of St. Petersburg, have been arrested, and one of them, Mlle. BAGDANOW, whipped at the offices of the secret police.

—"It is at Brussels," says the *Moniteur Vinicole*, "that the greatest quantity of beer is consumed; at Stockholm the most brandy; at Madrid the most chocolate; at Paris the most absinthe; at Constantinople the most coffee; and at London the greatest quantity of strong wines."

—The artistic world of Paris has to regret the departure of its best marine painter. M. GUDIN becomes a resident of England, in consequence of the death of Lady JAMES HAY, whose daughter he had married.

—The *Gazette de France* states that the grandson of the famous FRA DIAVOLO of 1799, after a desperate struggle with the National Guard in the province of Benevento, was lately taken and shot.

—In the new number of the *North British Review*, Mr. ISAAC TAYLOR has contributed an article on PASCAL; Sir DAVID BREWSTER, on Comets; and Prof. BLACKIE on PLATO and Christianity.

—Prince NAPOLEON and Princess CLOTILDA are announced by the *Opinione Nationale* to have left Paris for Compiegne. The fact, however, is not confirmed by the *Moniteur*.

—WILKIE COLLINS is said to have been offered £5,000 for a story to appear in the *Cornhill*, to follow that which he has undertaken in *All the Year Round*.

—Another great man has fallen from his pedestal. M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC has been appointed Mayor of the Commune of Coulome-Mondebat.

—The two new Cardinals just created in Spain bear the numbers 146 and 147 in the list of these high dignitaries possessed by that country.

—The Count DE PARIS has issued, for private circulation, 200 copies of a work, the product of his pen, *Dumas et le Liban*.

—ERNEST CLAY, from Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, has been appointed *attaché* to the Legation at Washington.

—The effective of the Spanish army is now 271,000 infantry, 23,000 cavalry, and 14,000 artillery.

—GARIBALDI has been elected Grand Master of the Italian Freemasons.

—CHAS. MATHEWS contradicts the report that he has quitted the stage.

—M. LEDRU ROLLIN is said to be seriously ill.

Commercial Intelligence by the Bohemian.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 15.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 105,000 bales. The market closed quiet at unchanged prices for American, but other descriptions were ⅛d.@⅛d. higher. The sales to speculators were 50,000 bales, and to exporters, 12,500 bales. To-day's (Friday's) sales are estimated at 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at unchanged rates.

The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	12⅝d.	Middling Mobiles	11⅝d.
Middling Orleans	12d.	Fair Uplands	12⅜d.
Fair Mobiles	12⅜d.	Middling Uplands	11⅝d.

The stock in port is estimated at 608,000 bales, of which 281,000 are American.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 15.

Consols for money, 93⅞@94.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £152,000.

Illinois Central shares are quoted 40@39½ discount; Erie shares, 27½.

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased nineteen and a half million francs during the month.

BREADSTUFFS generally quiet and unchanged. CORN has a declining tendency; mixed, 32s.@32s. 6d. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged.

FROM THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA.

The Peninsular War—A Union Army Approaching the Home of Gov. Wise—The Fifth Zouaves in Advance—The Rebels Retreating—Earthworks Captured—A Bloodless Victory.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OAKHALL, ACCOMAC COUNTY, Va., Monday, Nov. 18, 1861.

All the Eastern shore of Virginia is divided into two parts, named respectively Accomac and Northampton Counties. It is a peninsula bounded by the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, at whose confluence it projects the famous landmark known as Cape Charles. Rebellion has been rife in this region, as in other parts of the Old Dominion, ever since Sumter succumbed, and its rich farms have sent forth plentiful supplies to the traitors in arms over the Bay. It has been the medium of communication, too, between the disaffected in Maryland and the rebel forces. How much of disaster to the Union cause has resulted from the traitorous correspondence that has passed over the road near which I am now writing may at some future day become more fully a matter of history. More than this, information reached the headquarters of our army that those of the people of these counties who sympathize with treason—there are many here, we now find, who are for the Union, and were only prevented by duress from declaring themselves before—had taken up arms, had erected fortifications and planted cannon; and it was rumored that the Confederate leaders, designing to retain at all hazards this foothold for an invading army from the South, had sent large reinforcements hither. The home of ex-Gov. WISE, situated near Drummondtown, Court-house, only twenty miles hence, was the leaven for secession here, and it was resolved that no mudsill should ever place foot beneath its roof. It was for the protection of the prolific oyster-beds of this coast, be it remembered, that Gov. WISE issued his famous edict several years ago. At the recent election in Maryland, the counties of that State bordering upon Accomac gave large Union majorities, which so excited the ire of the Secessionists in this vicinity, grown bold with much "letting alone," that they threatened to burn Newtown, just over the line, if the newly-appointed United States Marshal there dared to arrest anyone who sympathized with them. It was high time that measures were taken to relieve the friends of the Union here from this tyranny. The latter appealed to the Government for aid and their appeal was not in vain.

A couple of weeks ago the quiet movement of troops hitherward commenced. Capt. NIMMS' splendid Boston Battery of Flying Artillery, the Fourth Wisconsin, detachments of the Second Delaware, Sixth Michigan, and First Eastern Shore Regiments, and other troops,—how many it is not for me to mention,—were dispatched to a point within striking distance of the border. The Home Guards of the adjacent counties of Maryland, although by the terms of their organization not obliged to fight outside of their own State, volunteered with enthusiasm to join the expedition, and many of them are with it.

Last Monday evening six companies of the Fifth Zouaves, who having completed the fortifications on Federal Hill, Baltimore, were anxiously awaiting there a call to the field, were directed to prepare themselves to proceed, whither they knew not, on the morrow. The next morning tents were struck, knapsacks slung, and amid the cheers of their comrades the detachment started for the Peninsular War. It was constituted as follows:

Colonel, GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hiram Duryee; Assistant Surgeon, B. Ellis Martin; Adjutant, Charles Sargeant; Drum Major, John M. Smith; Sergeant Major, Thos. J. Taylor. Company A—Captain, Wm. T. Partridge; First Lieutenant, Richard R. Brower; Second Lieutenant, Charles Montgomery; Company B—Captain, Gouverneur Carr; First Lieutenant, Erwin G. Fowler; Company C—Captain, George Duryee; Second Lieutenant, Ralph E. Prime; Company E—First Lieutenant, John Collins, commanding; Second Lieutenant, H. E. O. Eichler; Company F, Captain, Oliver Wetmore, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Geo. O. Hagar; Company I—First Lieutenant, J. Henry Whitney, commanding.

The steamer *Pocahontas* conveyed the command past the forts and shipping in the harbor, amid cheering and booming of cannon, and manning of rigging and dipping of flags, and so into Chesapeake Bay; and parts of two days and a night were passed in reaching Pocomoke Sound. While rapidly proceeding shoreward, the boat was signaled by Capt. MCGOWAN, who commanded the *Star of the West*, in Charleston harbor, when traitors first presumed to fire upon the Stars and Stripes. He is in charge of a fleet of gunboats cruising off this coast, past which the Secessionists will find it difficult to escape across the bay. Within an hour after the smoke of his signal-gun was discerned, we were surrounded by gunboats and Capt. MCGOWAN had boarded us. But meantime a disagreeable disaster had befallen us. The *Pocahontas*, heavily laden with troops and stores, was hard aground, in four feet of water, on a shoal ten miles from shore. All the fresh meat was consumed; nearly all the drinking water was gone; the boiler had sprung aleak, and the tide would not begin to rise till 11 o'clock in the evening, so that there was no chance of getting afloat again till next morning. Meantime, Capt. MCGOWAN conveyed to the Captain of the *Pocahontas* the solacing assurance that he had known that steamboat ever since he was a boy, and that such an old boat would go to pieces in a fabulously brief period, "if it should come on to blow." Happily, the wind did not rise; with much tinkering the boiler was fixed, a fresh supply of water was sent aboard from the gunboats, and early Thursday morning the steamer was afloat again. But the Zouaves had to work and fare like sailors for it, and labored at the ropes and anchors with such hearty good will, singing merrily all the while, that "the Commodore," as they termed Capt. MCGOWAN, specially commended them. The *Star*, a steamer of lighter draft, received the detachment near the mouth of Pocomoke river, and conveyed it up that most eccentric and timid stream, which turns aside for every little twig or pebble, until its course is as tortuous and deviating as a time-serving politician's. As they ascended it, the soldiers cheered and sang, and laughed at the ludicrous postures of submission taken by the slaves who came running out of the cabins on the banks, and so the voyage passed pleasantly. At 3 P. M. they disembarked at Newtown, twenty miles from the mouth of the Pocomoke, where plenty of troops were already congregated, who received the new-comers with cheers, and declared that they were only waiting for them to come before they advanced against the foe. The Zouaves marched without delay to a plowed field on the out-skirts of the village, where, in the midst of a heavy rain, they pitched their tents, and made themselves as comfortable as possible for the night. Friday and Saturday were spent in drilling, in seeing the suburbs for the few whom a strict military discipline allowed to leave camp, and in performing picket duty for those detailed for it. On Saturday, Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, the commander-in-chief of the expedition, sent Capt. KNIGHT, his Assistant Adjutant-General, with a flag of truce into the enemy's country, bearing the following:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF ACCOMAC AND NORTHAMPTON COUNTIES, VA.

The Military Forces of the United States are about to enter your Counties as a part of the Union. They will go among you as friends, and with the earnest hope that they may not, by your own acts, be forced to become your enemies. They will invade no rights of person or property. On the contrary, your laws, your institutions, your usages will be scrupulously respected. There need be no fear that the quietude of any fireside will be disturbed, unless the disturbance is caused by yourselves.

Special directions have been given not to interfere with the condition of any persons held to domestic service; and, in order that there may be no ground for mistake or pretext for misrepresentation, commanders of regiments and corps have been instructed not to permit any such persons to come within their lines. The command of the expedition is intrusted to Brigadier-Gen. HENRY H. LOCKWOOD, of Delaware, a State identical, in some of the distinctive features of its social organization with your own. Portions of his force come from counties in Maryland, bordering on one of yours. From him, and from them, you may be assured of the sympathy of near neighbors, as well as friends, if you do not repel it by hostile resistance or attack. Their mission is to assert the authority of the United States; to reopen your intercourse with the loyal States, and especially with Maryland, which has just proclaimed her devotion to the Union by the most triumphant vote in her political annals; to restore to commerce its accustomed guides by reëstablishing the lights on your coast; to afford you a free export for the products of your labor, and a free ingress for the necessaries and comforts of life, which you require in exchange; and, in a word, to put an end to the embarrassments and restrictions brought upon you by a causeless and unjustifiable rebellion.

If the calamities of intestine war, which are desolating other districts of Virginia and have already crimsoned her fields with fraternal blood, fall also upon you, it will not be the fault of the Government. It asks only that its authority may be recognized. It sends among you a force too strong to be successfully opposed—a force, which cannot be resisted in any other spirit than that of wantonness and malignity. If there are any among you, who, rejecting all overtures of friendship, thus provoke retaliation, and draw down upon themselves consequences, which the Government is most anxious to avert, to their account must be laid the blood, which may be shed, and the desolation which may be brought upon peaceful homes. On all, who are thus reckless of the obligations of humanity and duty, and on all who are found in arms, the severest punishment warranted by the laws of war will be visited.

To those who remain in the quiet pursuit of their domestic occupations, the public authorities assure all they can give—peace, freedom from annoyance, protection from foreign and internal enemies, a guarantee of all constitutional and legal rights, and the blessings of a just and parental Government.

JOHN A. DIX, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1861.

This straightforward document brought forth a strong expression of Union sentiment from many of the inhabitants. Yesterday, at daylight, tents were struck and the whole army commenced its march into Virginia. The roads had been obstructed by felling huge oaks across them in the dense forests that we tramped through, and one bridge had been demolished. These impediments did not delay us long. Col. WARREN, who, with the fifth Zouaves, led the column, himself seized an axe and commenced the work of making new openings in the forest, through which cavalry, artillery and infantry all speedily passed. While the troops were resting in the woods a private in the Fourth Wisconsin Regiment shot himself through the hand. It was the only casualty that occurred on the march. Dr. MCNULTY, Brigade Surgeon, rendered the wounded man valuable assistance. In the afternoon we emerged into an open country

projects to be attempted with the neutral State, but your reliance is on the integrity of that neutral State, that it will not favor or participate in such designs, but as far as its own councils and actions are concerned, will oppose them." (6 Rob., p. 467.) Wise and grave words, indeed, which we may do well to ponder. This proposition would permit a neutral to carry an enemy's Ambassassadors, as well as dispatches, to his own country, without violating neutrality. The same principle might be applied in the case of a passenger. The transportation of soldiers is governed by the same legal rules as contraband of war. But the transportation of a person who is not upon military service, is an innocent act. Says Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, in another place:

"It may be asked, will you lay down a principle that may be carried to the length of preventing a *military officer* in the service of the enemy, from finding his way home in a neutral vessel from America to Europe? If he was going merely as an ordinary passenger, as other passengers do, and at his own expense, the question would present itself in a very different form. Neither this Court nor any other British tribunal has ever laid down the principle to that extent." (The Friendship, 6 Rob., 428-9.)

It was expressly adjudged in Edwards' Rep., p. 226, that the decision of the question rested upon the *character* of the dispatches. (The word character is italicised in the report.)

3. An article to be contraband must have a destination to the enemy. Arms sent by the enemy to a neutral port for the purpose of remaining there would hardly be treated as contraband. The English authorities are not clear upon the point whether this rule is applicable to dispatches. No decision holds that it is not. Much of the reasoning of the Court is in its favor. No publicist, it is believed, has treated this subject fully except HAUTEFEUILLE. He states that four cases may be suggested: *First*—Where dispatches may be transported from one neutral port to another. *Second*—From a neutral port to a belligerent. *Third*—From a port of a belligerent to a neutral port. *Fourth*—From one belligerent port to another. He is of the opinion that the three first hypotheses are not capable of discussion; wherever the point of departure or arrival is a neutral country, the transport of dispatches is innocent. The neutral violates no duty of neutrality; he does not carry articles of contraband. The Queen's recent proclamation is not opposed to this view, because the prohibition concerning dispatches is found in the same connection with that concerning contraband of war, and accordingly to established rules, must receive the same construction.

But it may be urged that, although the neutral does not violate neutrality, still the dispatches may be taken from him. On what ground, however, can this be claimed? Certainly not under the law of contraband, for under that branch of jurisprudence there *must be* a violation of the duties of neutrality, and confiscation attends the carriage of the prohibited articles, at least, confiscation of the freight. On what ground, if the act was innocent, could we prevent the mail steamer in this case from earning the passage money of the persons who were arrested, or on what ground could the owners of the ship make a defence if an action was brought against them for not fulfilling their contract to carry persons and goods. Waiving the theory of contraband, we must fall back upon the doctrine that "the flag does not cover the cargo." But as this doctrine will not be urged by us, we are irresistibly led to the conclusion, that where the neutral violates no duty of neutrality in carrying dispatches, he is protected from seizure of the messengers and dispatches, as well as from confiscation.

But, HAUTEFEUILLE goes on still further to discuss the fourth case, where the transport of the dispatches is from one belligerent port to another. It is not necessary for our purposes to examine this topic, but it may be briefly noticed, in order to shed light on his general views. He comes to the conclusion that a neutral ship must be specially employed by a belligerent to carry dispatches, else there will be no violation of neutrality. He is particularly clear upon the case where a mail steamer runs between two ports of the enemy, continuing the service in which she was engaged before the war:

"Never," says he, "could a nation at war with Great Britain consider the transportation of the English mail from India by the French packets on the Mediterranean as an act of hostility, although, in fact, there is a transportation from one English port to another, as it crosses France closed and accompanied by an English courier, who takes charge of its transmission."

He is of the opinion that WHEATON and ORTOLAN agree with him, although they are not sufficiently explicit. (See also Mr. LAWRENCE's note to page 567, WHEATON apparently adopting HAUTEFEUILLE's views upon this last point, although he does not allude to the first three cases suggested.)

He pays but little respect to the opinions of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT.

"This opinion has no weight with me. Official organ of the English Admiralty, he was bound to sustain the doctrines of his country, and has clothed them with all the prestige of his science and talent. But if one adopted his system, all correspondence would become impossible in time of war between neutrals and belligerents, and very difficult between nations who remain spectators of the strife. No neutral ship could undertake postal service, for fear that a letter might be found which might compromise its safety. As a result, the most powerful belligerent would find itself charged with the entire maritime correspondence of the world." (*Hautefeuille*, vol. 2, p. 462-70: Paris, 1849. *Des Droits and des Devoirs des Nations neutres en temps de guerre.*)

It may safely be claimed, that in modern times no *confiscation* would follow the transportation of dispatches, except in the one case admitted by HAUTEFEUILLE. There must be a *fraudulent* transmission of dispatches to work this result, and this view is sustained by Ortolan, 2, 197, 201; Wheaton, 567, note A. The introduction of mail service by regular packets, and the rules applicable in some countries to merchant vessels which carry mails, have caused a modification of the earlier maritime rule. If Mr. PHILLIMORE, in his International Law, takes any different and more rigid view than has been here suggested, it must be remembered that he has been a strong adherent to the old doctrine, that "the flag does not cover the cargo." (See remarks of Sir W. MOLESWORTH, in House of Commons, July 4, 1854.) However this may be, the results previously reached in case of a transmission to a *neutral* port, would remain unshaken.

IV. The views here taken do not lead to any denial of the belligerent right of search. On the contrary it is unhesitatingly admitted in a proper case, as well as the right to bring in the neutral ship for an adjudication. There is no longer a pretext for the existence of the right of search, unless as connected with contraband: (Wheaton 571, note A.) It should be exercised only as an extreme right, and simply for the purpose of ascertaining the real facts in the case. When these are known, and no violation of neutrality appears, friendliness would dictate that the ship should not be detained, or its cargo or passengers disturbed. As Mr. LAWRENCE well expresses it: "The visitation must be limited to an inquiry with a view to the *seizure* of such *contraband* goods as may be on board of neutral vessels bound to an enemy's port, and to ascertaining the vessel's neutrality:" (p. 501 Wheaton, note A.)

V. There may be a question of policy involved in this matter. Sir Wm. SCOTT defines dispatches to be "all official communications of *official persons on the public affairs of the Government*:" (6 Rob., 45.) In another case, he he says that the papers though mischievous in their own nature, if they proceed from a person who is not clothed with any public official character are not dispatches. Will it be a fair exchange for the capture of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, if in our eagerness to justify the act, we indirectly recognize the rebel government?

The result may be briefly stated. The right to seize dispatches upon a neutral vessel is governed by the law applicable to contraband of war. If no violation of neutrality has taken place, they cannot be taken, although a search may be proper to ascertain the character of the service which the neutral vessel is performing. It is, in general, no violation of neutrality to carry an enemy's ambassador or dispatches to the home government. The rule which allowed an ambassador to be seized on his passage to the neutral government rested upon a principle, now abandoned, that the neutral flag was no protection to cargo or passengers belonging to the enemy.

The question, therefore, whether the *Trent* violated neutrality, cannot be solved by showing that she carried papers in the nature of dispatches, but only by proving their hostile character and destination. This question cannot now become a matter of judicial inquiry, the ship having been released. It belongs to the domain of diplomacy. There we may safely leave it. There is no cause of war, but an opportunity will be afforded for explanation, and on a full examination the Government may adopt or disavow the bold and manly act of Capt. WILKES. We may be sure that it will recognize another and an altogether satisfactory rule, enunciated by the same distinguished judge from whom we have so often quoted, that a great principle is not to be established by breaking down other equally important principles that stand in its way. JURIST.

P. S.—Since the above article was in type, it appears that no dispatches were found upon the persons of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL. They must, consequently, be treated either as ambassadors or as private persons. If private persons, we clearly had no right to arrest a neutral vessel for the purpose of taking them. If ambassadors, the only authority is the often quoted sentence from Sir WILLIAM SCOTT:

"I have before said that persons discharging the functions of ambassadors are in a peculiar manner objects of the protection and favor of the law of nations. The limits that are assigned to the operations of war against them by VATTEL, and other writers upon these subjects, are that you may exercise your right of war against them, wherever the character of hostility exists. *You may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage.*" (The case of the *Caroline*, 6 Rob., 468.)

The word "passage" is not explicit. He refers to VATTEL as his authority. That writer expresses the rule in the following manner:

"Ambassadors may be attacked and arrested wherever we have the right to exercise acts of hostility. Not only may we justly refuse a passage to the Ministers whom our enemy sends to other sovereigns; we may even arrest them if they attempt to pass privately and without permission *through places belonging to our jurisdiction*. Of such a proceeding the (then) last war furnishes a signal instance. A French ambassador, on his route to Berlin, touched, through the the imprudence of his guides, at a village within the Electorate of Hanover, whose sovereign, the King of England, was at war with France. The Minister was there arrested, and afterwards sent over to England. As his Britannic Majesty had in that instance only exerted the rights of war, neither the Court of France nor that of Prussia complained of his conduct." (Book 4, chapter 7, section 85.)

This passage shows the meaning of Sir WILLIAM SCOTT to have been that the ambassador could be arrested, not upon neutral territory, but only while under the jurisdiction of the sovereign who arrested him.

As, therefore, he did not assert the right to arrest an ambassador upon neutral territory, it becomes unnecessary to inquire whether his broad statement that one belligerent has a right to interrupt "the *commerce and communications* of every kind" on the part of the other, is applicable to ambassadors as well as to dispatches. J.

Charcoal in the Camps.

DETROIT, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Observing in the reports from the various camps both in Virginia and other points, that a numerous portion of the sick soldiers are suffering from fevers of the typhoid order, brought to my recollection a well-attested fact, namely, that at the period when the British army had retreated to the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, in Portugal, under WELLINGTON, they were suffering from such fevers, burying from 250 to 300 men daily, and that no medicine operated to check the disease until the medical staff adopted the use of charcoal—*simply powdered charcoal, administered freely in doses several times daily*—which wrought so wonderful a change, that in three weeks they had scarcely a sick man in the whole encampment.

It is well known that charcoal is a great antiseptic, and as a febrifuge unrivaled, but being so simple an article interferes with the doctor's profits, and prevents its being recommended to the public. The writer can, however, attest its efficacy from a personal experience of more than ten years with himself and friends; and, therefore, as a sound Union man, wishes to make it known in a public manner, in order that medical men may adopt a course found of such efficacy in Portugal, and by which simple means, he is confident, the lives of many of our gallant soldiers may be saved to their country in its hour of trial, and by means always at command where there is a campfire. Yours, MICHIGAN.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1393, 876, 1341, 1493, 1317, 1154, 1106, 636, 1543, 1545, 1549, 1553, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1569, 1573, 1577.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Criminal cases—Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 36. After hearing which the Court will adjourn.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 711, 1989, 2405, 7, 2567, 1093, 2425, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2579, 2581, 2589, 2591. *Part II.*—Nos. 2500, 2624, 1786, 1136, 2738, 2776, 2786, 2788, 2790, 2792, 2794, 2796, 2798, 2800, 2802.

COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the term.

Actions ex Contractu—Where a Party Jointly Interested Dies, His Survivors Only May Maintain the Action.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Leonard.

Bucknam and Another vs. *Hume et al.*—The following opinion, rendered on an appeal from a judgment at Special Term is of much interest to the practice. It will explain itself:

CLERKE, P. J.—In actions *ex contractu*, where one or more of several parties having a joint legal interest dies, whether they are or are not, in the commercial sense of the term, copartners, the action can only be maintained in the name of the survivors. So also on actions *ex.delicto* for injuries to personal property, joint tenants and tenants in common must join; and where one of several parties, interested as such, dies, the action must also be in the name of the survivor or survivors alone, and the executor or administrator of the deceased cannot be joined, nor can he sue separately. (1 Chitty's Pleadings, 77.)

This is the well known and well established rule of common law practice and pleading. The several part-owners of a vessel are tenants in common, and like tenants in common of other property, they must join, in an action at law, for the recovery of damages caused by an injury to it; and in case of the death of any part-owner after the injury is sustained, the right of motion survives to the surviving part-owners, who must afterwards pay to the personal representatives of the deceased the value of his share. (Abbot on Shipping, Am. Ed., 1846, p. 146.)

These rules are founded on utility. They were designed to avoid the inconvenience resulting from uniting persons who sue in their own right, with those who sue in a representative capacity. It would be difficult in case of a recovery against the plaintiff, to enter a judgment upon the verdict, the representatives not being liable for costs in the same manner in which the other plaintiffs are liable. The executor of a deceased person cannot be jointly sued with the survivor, because, if for no other reason, the executor is to be charged *de bonis testatoris*, and the survivor *de bonis propriis*, and the judgment could not be so rendered. So when several persons are jointly interested in the property injured, and one of them is dead, the action must be maintained in the name of the survivor, and the executor or administrator of the deceased cannot be joined nor can he sue separately.

Have these rules of the common law been abrogated or altered by modern legislation in this State?

The counsel for the appellant claims that they have been, because the statute (3 R. S. 202, 5th ed.) varying the rule of the common law, in case of injury to real or personal estate, makes such a course of action survive, and gives to the personal representatives of the deceased owners the right of action. But this assessment was evidently made, not to enable the representatives of deceased joint owners of property to be united with the survivors, but to prevent the total failure of a remedy, where the sole owner of property died before he obtained redress for an injury to it. This would be repealing a law by something worse even than implication. There is nothing to imply, even remotely, any such intent on the part of the Legislature.

He refers us also to sec. 111 of the Code, which says that every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest. He may, for the same purpose, with equal, if not with more propriety, refer us to sec. 119, which says: "Of the parties to the action, those who are united in interest must be joined as plaintiffs or defendants." But it is plain to me that these sections were not intended to contravene the rules of the Common Law to which I have referred. In order to have this effect, it would require something more positive and direct than the language conveys. If applicable at all, it is applicable to property held in co-partnership as well as to any other kind of joint ownership; and, certainly, I have never heard or read that any one has ever insisted that it was necessary to join the names of the executors or administrators of a deceased member of a mercantile firm with those of the surviving members, in an ordinary common law action, for a debt due to the firm, or for an injury to its property.

The Judge was, therefore, substantially right in his ruling on this subject, although he seemed to confine the principle upon which I have commented to a copartnership. But this, doubtless, was a mere verbal inadvertence.

With regard to the offer on behalf of the defendants to prove that Sumner Bucknam and Ezra Bucknam were indebted to the defendants at the time of issuing the attachment, and then to claim that they were therein described as John Doe and Richard Roe, &c., such evidence, if admissible at all, was not admissible under the pleading, and the Judge properly rejected it.

Judgment should be affirmed, with costs.

Appeals from the Sessions—Criminal Practice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People vs. *Chatterton.*—The prisoner was convicted of receiving stolen goods upon an indictment found jointly against him and one Fisher, who pleaded guilty. Chatterton was then tried separately. A motion was now made for a new trial, upon the ground that it was error to try the prisoner separately upon an indictment found jointly against two persons. The Court refused the motion, and appeal was taken to this Court.

On the part of the State it is contended that when Fisher pleaded guilty, the indictment became a separate indictment against Chatterton. Decision reserved.

Mr. Stuart for prisoner; J. H. Anthon for State.

The People vs. *Vincent.*—The prisoner was convicted of forgery at the Sessions, and motion was made for a new trial upon the ground that the indictment was defective in not stating in what county the offence was committed. The motion was denied, and an appeal was taken to this Court. The case was argued, and decision was reserved.

Mr Stout for prisoner; J. H. Anthon for State.

Baker's Claim on Appeal.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Barnard.

The People ex rel., Baker vs. *Robt. T. Haws.*—This was an appeal from an order at Chambers granting a *mandamus* compelling the respondent to pay $3,000 to the relator for printing fifteen hundred copies of the City Charter with Kent's notes.

It was objected below that the case had been disposed of in favor of the Corporation in the Superior Court, and that a new action would not be sustained.

The Court, however, allowed the writ, and appeal was taken to this Court. The matter was argued and decision reserved. The case has been several times stated in this paper.

H. H. Anderson for appellant. Moses Ely for relator.

About an Accountant's Services—Amendment of Pleadings on the Trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

James Scott vs. *Christian H. Lilienthal, Executor, &c.*—This action was brought to recover compensation for services as accountant, &c. The defendant was acting executor of James Polloch, deceased, who had been largely engaged in business as a Corporation contractor, &c. On taking charge of the business, Mr. Lilienthal found the books and accounts in considerable confusion and several large contracts unfinished, He employed, as alleged, the plaintiff, in December, 1857, to take charge of and examine the books and papers, with instructions to ascertain and inform him (defendant) of the state of affairs, and keep accounts of the work which was then going on. The plaintiff, as he alleged, continued in the employment until May, 1860, when the work was finished. In the complaint it was alleged that the defendant agreed to pay one thousand dollars per annum, for plaintiff's services; that he had received $949, and there was due to him a balance of upwards of $1,400. The defendant denied that he had agreed to pay any specific rate of compensation, and averred that the plaintiff had been overpaid by the sum which he had received.

On the trial the plaintiff proved the character and extent of the work performed by him, the Court having allowed an amendment of the complaint stating the value of the services. He then proved by several professional accountants, who were examined as experts, the value. The defendant testified that he considered the services as of no value and called two accountants, who testified that they had examined some of the books and did not consider the work done upon them to be of much use.

The case was submitted to the jury on Monday evening and they now brought in a sealed verdict for the plaintiff for $1,633 01, being the amount claimed with interest. The Court granted an extra allowance of $50 to plaintiff, upon motion of counsel.

For plaintiff, Samuel J. Glassey and L. S. Thomas; for defendant, Waters & Cushman.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Thomas McCormick, 18 years, native of New-York, was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Miss Ann Usher, of No. 146 Fifth-street, while riding in a Broadway stage. The amount taken was $1 50, and the prisoner was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months and fined $100.

James Scudder, 24 years, native of New-York, pleaded guilty to an assault with a razor upon Malvina E. Dunbar, of No. 58 Leonard-street, and was sentenced to the City Prison for 30 days.

William Every, 30 years, native of Germany, was tried and convicted of stealing gold filings, and other bits of gold, from the jewelry shop of his employer, Charles Hoople, in Frankfort-street. Remanded for sentence.

The Grand Jury came into Court with a large number of indictments, among which were two for murder in the first degree. The prisoners were arraigned, and their trials set down for next term.

The case of Jefferds, for the murder of John Mathews, is set down for Wednesday next.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The wills of the following parties were now admitted to probate: Gideon DeAngelis, Felix Mulhern, Joseph Carnier, Richard Caverly and James Clarke.

Mr. Clarke leaves a considerable estate near New-Orleans, Louisiana, and in the Barnwell District, South Carolina, to his family and relatives.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

McMahon vs. *Allen.*—Motion denied; defendant's costs to abide event.

Matter of the Will of Geer.—Motion denied; costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Lush, &c., vs. *Bleekerman et al.*—Motion to stand over to 30th inst., with liberty to the defendant to serve further affidavits. See memorandum.

Before Justice Robertsen.

Garbude et al. vs. *Walton et al.*—Motion granted, with costs to abide event.

Kettel et al. vs. *Leigh.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Johnson vs. *Dixon.*—Affirmed with costs.

Moor vs. *Page.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Loomis, et al. vs. *Decker.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hopkins vs. *Wyckoff.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Peterson vs. *Walsch, &c.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Dovey vs. *Mulvey.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to abide events.

Tallmadge vs. *Adams.*—See opinion.

Henry et al. vs. *Ferris.*—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Wilson vs. *Heath et al.*—Motion denied without costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 26, 1861.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81,.Cou.	93⅛	100	Erie Railroad	29⅝
1,000	Tres. 6 ₩ c 2 year	99⅞	25	do	29¾
3,000	Kent'ky State 6s.	75	30	do	29⅞
1.000	Tenn. State 6s,'90	41¾	200	do	.s30 29¾
7,000	do	42	900	do	30
8,000	Virginia State 6s.	47	50	do	.s10 30
500	N. C. State 6s....	58½	50	Erie R. Pref	53½
6,000	do	60	50	do	53
23,000	Missouri State 6s.	41¾	100	do	.b90 53¼
13,000	do	41¾	200	do	52¾
10,000	do	.b30 41⅞	50	do	52⅝
5,000	do	.s10 41½	10	do	52½
5,000	do	.s10 41	150	Hud. Riv. R.	36⅜
1,000	do	41½	435	do	36¼
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	81½	150	do	36⅛
2,000	do	81½	100	do	.s30 36¼
1,000	Erie R.ist M. B.	103	65	Harlem Railroad	12
1,000	Hud. R.R.Con.B.	69	100	Harlem R. Pref'd	29⅜
1,000	C.B.&Q.R.s ₩c.B.	93½	300	Mich. So.&N.Ia. R.	18
1,000	Cl.&Tol.Sink.F.B	77	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60⅜
1,000	Gal.& Chi. 1st M.	98	125	do	60⅝
25	Merchants' Bank	90	100	do	.b30 60⅝
34	Bank of America	97	100	do	.s30 60⅝
100	Phenix Bank	90	50	do	60⅝
70	Bank of Commerce.	83	35	Gal. & Chic. R.	70
10	do	82½	50	do	.s15 69⅜
10	National Bank	87	500	do	69½
50	Del. &Hud.Can.Co.	84⅜	250	do	.s10 69⅛
235	Pacific Mail S. Co.	85½	600	Cleve. & Toledo R.	33⅞
75	do	85¾	300	do	.b10 33⅝
20	do	86	1100	do	33¾
50	do	.s10 85⅝	400	do	33½
50	do	.b5 85¾	400	do	.s4 33¾
350	N. Y. Central R.	77	100	do	.s30 33
367	do	77½	800	do	.b10 33¼
50	do	.b30 77⅞	100	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	52½
100	do	.b10 77⅞	150	do	52¾
100	do	.b15 77⅞	110	do	51⅞
750	do	77¾	50	do	.s30 51⅞
300	do	77⅞	50	do	.b10 52
250	do	.b30 77⅞	210	do	52
50	do	.s5 77⅞	50	do	.s10 52
150	do	.s10 77⅞	100	do	.s30 52
200	do	77⅞	150	do	52¼
10	Mich. Central R.	48⅜	55	Chic.. Bur. & Q. R.	66
350	do	48⅜	150	do	.c 58⅜
200	do	.s10 48⅜	40	Del., L. & West. R.	65

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia State 6s	47	100	Harlem R. Pref.	.b30 30
5,000	Mo. State 6s..	s10 41½	100	Reading Railroad	34¼
10,000	do	41¾	300	do	34⅜
5,000	do	41⅞	50	Mich. Cen. R.	49⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s, les. to H. & St. J. R.	48	50	do	49
6,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	91	50	do	.s10 48⅝
3,000	Kent'ky State 6s.	75	50	Mich.So.& N.I.G.S.	36⅝
6	St. Nicholas Bank	71	50	Gale. & Chic. R.	.s10 70
50	Metropolitan Bank.	90	200	Clev. & Tole. R.	.b30 33⅜
50	Erie Railway	30⅛	50	do	33⅜
50	do	30⅛	200	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	52⅜
18	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	84½	100	do	52⅜
50	Pac. Mail S. Co....	86	200	do	52⅝
50	do	86¼	50	do	.b15 52½
250	do	87	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	59
200	New-York Cen. R.	78⅛	50	do	58⅜
100	do	78⅜	150	do	58⅜
50	do	78¼	28	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	19¼

TUESDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The speculation attempted in Foreign Exchange for the Boston mail fell through this forenoon, and the rate on London declined to 109 ₩ cent. for Bank and Bankers' bills, and 108¼@108⅜ for Merchant signatures. We could not see the sudden movement of yesterday in any other light than as a bold experiment at speculation, and the result, in view of the course of our Foreign trade, is scarcely to be wondered at. It is possible that a slight infusion of disloyalty to the Government and the hope of creating a distrust in the strong financial position of the country, had something to do with the affair. We have, assuredly, men of alien birth and worse than alien sympathies among us, directly or indirectly connected with the Foreign Exchanges, who would not object, if, indeed, they would not rejoice, to see our war against rebellion suddenly and seriously embarrassed by financial difficulties in this great monetary centre. And it is only fair to add that such people, without a solitary or live American pulsation in their disloyal veins, suffer no convenient opportunity to pass for indulging their real feelings against the country. The Exchanges for the steamer on Saturday will probably return to their normal condition, unless another essay should be attempted to establish artificial rates. The market for Money to-day is without alteration. The supply is very easy, at 6@7 ₩ cent. at call, and the same for prime mercantile paper. The Banks are paying $3,500,000 into the Sub-Treasury to-day, on account of the credit of Oct. 1. They avail of the privilege of paying in Treasury 6 ₩ cents. to the extent of less than 10 ₩ cent. of the amount called for, over $3,000,000 of the sum being paid in gold.

The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce for the week are again over three millions. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending Nov. 26, and since Jan. 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week.....	$1,418,951	$2,421,176	$3,115,140
Previously rept'd..	59,248,731	88,144,800	118,552,688
Since Jan. 1.....	$60,667,682	$90,566,036	$121,667,828

The Stock Market recovered the depression of yesterday early in to-day's dealings, when it became known that the attempted advance in Exchange, noticed yesterday, had fallen through. The first prices made on the Railway Shares were rather lower than the last figures of Monday, and the depression ran through the entire first call of the list. But from 77 ₩ cent. New-York Central subsequently ran up to 77½ ₩ cent., and then to 78@78⅛ immediately after the adjournment of the Board. On the Street 78⅛ ₩ cent. was at one time paid, and 78⅛@⅜@½ at the afternoon Board. The final quotation in the afternoon was 78⅛ paid and bid. Erie Shares, both common and preferred, and most of the Western Roads, were dealt in in about the same proportion as New-York Central, the whole market improving after the first Board, with one or two exceptions, of which Chicago & Burlington was an instance, selling down to 58½ ₩ cent. but recovering to 59¾, cash, and 60, buyer 10 days, at the close. The State Stocks were lower than yesterday on Missouris, while the National Funded Stocks maintain a comparatively steady price. Pacific Mail closed about the same as yesterday afternoon, and Panama 114 ₩ cent. The tone of the general market, late in the afternoon, was steady and rather inclined to business, the following being the latest bids:

Central	78⅛	Missouris	41¾
Erie	30⅛	Galena	69½
Erie Preferred	53	Mich. Guaranteed	36¾
Toledo	33½	Quincy	68¾
Rock Island	52½	Hudson	36⅜
Michigan Central	48¾	Panama	114
Pacific	87	U. S. 6s, 1881	93

The following were the bids, to-day, for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	86½	Hanover	67½
America	97	Irving	68
Phœnix	88½	Metropolitan	89
Tradesmen's	96	Nassau	81
Butchers' & Drovers'	103	St. Nicholas	71
National	87	Marine	80
Commerce	82½	Importers' & Traders'	90
Bank of the Republic	89¾	Park	96

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie firsts	103	N. Indiana firsts	81½
Erie seconds ext. '64	100	N. Ind. Goshen Line	80
Erie seconds, '79	98	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. '75	87
Erie thirds, '83	86	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82
Buf., N.Y. & E. firsts	70	Chi.& N. W. 1sts, 2d s	37
Hudson thirds, '75	74½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	28
Hudson convert. '67	69	Gal. & Chi. firsts	98
Harlem firsts, '69-'73	95	Gal. & Chi. seconds	95
Harlem seconds, '64	92	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Harlem thirds, '68	73	L.E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	90	Pack. & W. Bonds	92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c	93¼	Clev. & Tol. firsts. s. f.	77
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. firsts	81½	M.&P.DuC. 1st pref'd	76
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. seconds	70	M.&P.DuC. 2d pref'd	53

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad the third week of November were:

Third week, 1861	$34,919
Third week, 1860	36,841
Decrease	$1,922

The Illinois Central Railroad Company gives notice to the holders of its Stocks registered on its books on the 15th of January next, that they will be entitled to cancel bonds scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them, deliverable on the 1st of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $4,840,855, including $3,772,674 for Treasury Notes, and $95,000 for Customs; paid, $2,122,239, including redeemed 6 ₩ cent. notes; balance this afternoon, $10,183,950.

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks made up yesterday, presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.		
Capital Stock	$11,811,275	$11,969,375		
Loans	27,629,794	30,498,431	Inc..	2,868,637
Specie	7,007,869	7,407,108	Inc..	400,239
Due from other B'ks	1,325,695	1,233,931	Dec..	89,764
Due to other Banks	3,124,148	3,533,357	Inc..	409,189
Deposits	19,591,141	22,260,001	Inc..	2,668,860
Circulation	2,226,422	2,231,594	Inc..	8,172

The Rochester *Union*, of the 25th inst., says:

"On Saturday last, the New-York Central Railroad Company sent eastward, from this city, *three hundred and seventy-six* cars, fully laden with freight. They were chiefly from Buffalo and the Suspension Bridge, and were laden with flour and other rolling freight from the West, cattle, &c. Had these cars been wholly laden with flour, they would have taken 37,600 bbls. This was the largest day's work in freighting ever performed on the Central. Great as the number of cars was, the whole freight could have been put in twenty large-class canal boats, which eighty horses and one hundred men would have worked through from Buffalo to Albany in a week. The cars will make two round trips in that time. So it may be said that the freighting capacity of the Central Railroad is equal to eighty first-class canal-boats. It is possible that we have estimated the number of trips by the cars too low, but we have been told that the same cars do not ordinarily make above two round trips per week."

The Foreign Exchanges.

From Hallet's Foreign Circular, Nov. 26.

The recent advance in the rates of Sterling exchange is attracting attention, and is creating some, though apparently groundless apprehension, lest they should go to the specie point. As gold is among our more important productions, equaling fully $65,000,000 annually, there is no more reason why we should not export a considerable proportion of the product in a time of war as well as in peace. To withhold it altogether, is to refuse to avail ourselves of one of our most important elements of strength. As an article of commerce, gold, being the result of labor, does not differ from wheat or corn. We rely upon the latter, in the crisis, as our own chief support. Why should we hesitate to export a portion of all the products of the labor of our people (except, perhaps, munitions of war) in whatever form they may exist? There is no reason, except so far that shipment of specie is, in the public mind, evidence of a balance of trade against us—that we are buying more than we have means for payment. It is so short a time that we have been a gold producing country that we have not outgrown those false dogmas in political economy, that the wealth of a nation is measured by the amount of the precious metals it possesses—assumptions which are fast giving way to the more correct doctrine that this may be in inverse ratio to the amount of these held. There are five dollars in gold and silver in Mexico to one in Massachusetts. Yet the wealth of the latter is twenty times greater than that of the former country. Gold is neither food nor clothing. Its use is in the transfers of these and other kinds of property it enables society to effect. So far as such transfers can be effected without its intervention an equal amount is added to the public wealth.

At the commencement of the rebellion we had an abundant supply of gold for the commercial wants of the country. The experience of a domestic war was a new one, and it was natural that we should wish to accumulate a large amount of the precious metals for unforseen contingencies that might arise. But the expenditures which have thus far been made, and which have equaled $150,000,000, have exerted no tendency to create a scarcity or unusual demand for specie, for the very sufficient reasons that there exists at home the greatest abundance of all that Government needs for the prosecution of the war. It does not increase our dependence upon other nations. If the holders of breadstuffs are willing to take the securities of Government in payment for their sales, the use of gold in the transaction is altogether superfluous, just as much as in the vast transactions at the Corn Exchange, where a gold eagle never makes its appearance, but the whole exchanges are effected by checks upon bank credits. Gold and silver are mere agencies to come at what the public needs, and if its wants can be supplied without their use, all the better.

Our experience, so far, is in exact harmony with this statement. The banks have a much larger amount of specie than when the war commenced. If they pay out $10,000,000 in a lump, it soon filters its way back into their vaults. Government pays it out for food, clothing, transportation, and arms; and as fast as payments are made, the recipients carry the gold to the banks, either in payment of debts or for safe-keeping. The operations of Government, consequently, have been in perfect harmony with the general routine of business, and exert no tendency to absorb the precious metals in the country. Their general effect has been to stimulate business and make money really more abundant, as the amount of this, including bank credits, is always in ratio to the transfers of property.

Another reason why the war has had no effect to absorb the precious metals, is the fact that, from the general confidence which prevails, there has been no hoarding by our people. There might have been with short crops, or had the war been on Northern soil. But as no apprehensions have been felt for the future by the community at large, no extraordinary means have been resorted to to provide against it.

As the condition of affairs in the States loyal to Government is healthy and normal, and as the war, which is in effect, waged on a foreign soil, is not a disturbing element, we need feel under no apprehensions as to the effect of moderate shipments of gold. We produce at least $65,000,000 annually. The effect of retaining at home the whole amount raised, would be to convert California into a great curse instead of a great blessing, as it would convert a large proportion of the labor of the country into an article which can neither be eaten, drunk nor worn; and which, except as currency, cannot be made the basis of

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—ALL-HALLOW EVE—THE MAGIC JOKE—BARNEY THE BARON.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—THE SCAPEGOAT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st.—THE ALLEGHANIANS AND SWISS BELL RINGERS.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY—No. 15 Tenth-st.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The spell which has rested upon military and naval operations at Fort Pickens, was rudely broken by Col. BROWN and Commodore MCKEAN, on Saturday last. On that day, according to reports which reach us through rebel sources, fire was opened by the fort upon the rebel batteries at Barrancas and the Navy-yard, while the *Niagara* and the *Colorado* engaged Fort McRae. The reports of the engagement—which was still proceeding on Sunday night—are extremely meagre, and bear a striking similarity to those which preceded the authentic accounts of the affair at Port Royal. According to these reports, which are contained in a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* received at Fortress Monroe, the Navy-yard had been set on fire three times by hot shot thrown by Col. BROWN'S guns, and Warrington had been entirely destroyed. As an offset to these disasters the rebels insist that in their engagement with Fort McRae, the *Niagara* and *Colorado* were so badly damaged that they were forced to haul off for repairs, and that a breach had already been made in the walls of Fort Pickens. This latter assertion, however, will be regarded as ridiculous, when it is remembered that Fort Sumter was not breached by the terrible rain of shot which was poured upon it at a much shorter range. It is worthy of note that a considerable loss of life is acknowledged by the rebels; and it is safe to conclude that they have been very badly punished. The immediate cause of the hostilities is not yet explained, but it will perhaps be found in the fact that the rebels were making active preparations for an attack upon the Fort, which were simply forestalled. The reports by the *George Peabody*, which left the Fort on the 18th, led us to expect immediate hostilities.

A person who reached Fortress Monroe from Norfolk, on Monday, gives currency to a report that a fight had taken place at Beaufort, between three companies of Gen. SHERMAN'S command and a rebel force, in which the former were compelled to retreat, with the loss of eight men. The report is probably false, as at last accounts Beaufort had not been occupied by Gen. SHERMAN'S forces.

Trouble looms up again in Missouri in portentous proportions. The advance of BEN MCCULLOCH'S army, composed of Texan Rangers, reached Lebanon last week, on the road to Rolla, and MCCULLOCH himself, with his entire force, was expected there on Sunday, with the intention of giving battle should the occasion offer. Families flying from Southeast Missouri are crowding into Rolla, some of them entirely destitute. Unless an immediate movement of National troops is made toward Rolla, to strengthen the division of Gen. ASBOTH, stationed there, the Commissary stores gathered there may fall into the hands of the enemy.

Gen. HALLECK has issued orders to the effect that prisoners of war, duly exchanged, in accordance with the terms of an agreement made between Major-Gen. J. C. FREMONT and Major-Gen. STERLING PRICE, on the 26th of October, 1861, and having a pass or safe conduct from Brig.-Gen. S. R. CURTIS, will, after proper examination, be passed through the National Lines, according to the safe conduct so given. The persons and baggage of such exchanged prisoners will be subject to examination at any post, camp or outpost. So far as possible, such persons will be sent away in squads under an escort.

Rumors were prevalent in Louisville, yesterday, that the traitor BRECKINRIDGE, at the head of a large rebel force, was advancing from Green River, in the direction of Owensboro or Henderson. There is probably no foundation for them.

An expedition, composed of the Fortieth and Forty-first Illinois Regiments, a section of BUELL'S Artillery—three guns—and two companies of cavalry, under command of Gen. PAINE, left Paducah, on the night of the 18th, for Lovettsville, sixteen miles on the road to Columbus, where it was rumored that a force of 1,800 rebels were stationed to guard a flour mill. No enemy was found, but Gen. PAINE confiscated the flour, and took some of the machinery of the mill to prevent its being of any further use to the rebels, and returned to Paducah. He would have burned the mill had not an undoubted loyal Kentuckian been a large owner in it, who says the rebels pressed his mill, and would not pay him anything for the flour and wheat they took.

The Louisville *Journal* of Friday last contains a severe review of Secretary CAMERON'S speech at the banquet given to Mr. PRENTICE in Washington a few days ago. It censures the views which he expressed there regarding arming the slaves, condemning them as inhuman, inexpedient and impolitic, and calls upon Mr. LINCOLN to dismiss him from the Cabinet, as he removed Gen. FREMONT from his position for a similar transgression of Constitutional principles.

The privateer *Sumter* is heard from again, through an arrival at this port from Barbados. The Commander of the British frigate *Barracoota*, which had arrived there, reported that, on the 27th of October, three degrees south of the latitude of the Bermudas, he boarded the pirate, the master of which—name not given—informed him that he had challenged the United States gunboat *Crusader* to come out of Bermuda and fight him, but that the challenge was declined. This story was a very good one to tell to the marines—British marines. Another vessel, which arrived yesterday, reports that she saw a privateer schooner, Nassau built, inside the Double-Headed Shot Keys, Bahamas, and that a bark was captured by her there. This pirate is reported to have two large guns and a numerous crew.

A letter from the Upper Potomac, received in Washington, states that G. W. SMITH, formerly Street Commissioner in this City, is in command of the rebel forces at Leesburgh and in that vicinity. The fort in view of Edwards' Ferry, constructed immediately after the battle of Ball's Bluff, is still occupied by the rebels.

The banquet to Capt. WILKES and the other officers of the *San Jacinto*, given by the solid men of Boston last evening, at the Revere House, in that city, was a brilliant affair. Capt. WILKES made a brief speech, recounting the incidents of the cruise after the rebel Commissioners, and he was followed by Gov. ANDREWS, Lieut. FAIRFAX, Chief Justice BIGELOW, and other distinguished persons.

Mr. STEELE, a refugee from New-Orleans, recently in Philadelphia, reports that Commodore HOLLINS fell into disgrace after his affair at the mouth of the Mississippi, in consequence of his failure to fulfill any of the promises made in the flaming bulletin of his victory. He represents the rebel mail system as a complete failure. Chance governed the movements of all letters and papers, and money inclosed hardly ever reaches its destination.

COL. CAVANAUGH'S Sixth Illinois Cavalry Regiment left Camp Butler, at Springfield, on Thursday, for Shawneetown, to act as a garrison at that place, which is on the Illinois side of the Ohio River. They will probably be called into Kentucky eventually. This makes the sixth regiment of cavalry that Illinois has sent into active service, besides two independent squadrons. Illinois has now sent 47,000 men into the field, (2,600 more than her quota,) and some half a dozen other regiments are ready for marching orders.

There is great activity at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Two of the new sloops-of-war are rapidly progressing toward completion, and two others are to be commenced forthwith. The side-wheel steamers *Keystone State* and *Delaware* are nearly ready for sea, and the repairs to the sloops-of-war *Brooklyn* and *St. Louis* will be completed in three or four weeks. A number of gunboats of various sizes are also receiving their armaments and stores at the yard.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Bohemian* arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon, with advices from Europe one day later. She left Liverpool on the 14th, and Londonderry on the 15th inst. The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre and Southampton on the 13th, arrived at this port. The *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 16th and Queenstown on the 17th, is also announced as having passed Cape Race, but her news was not obtained by the agent of the Associated Press. The financial and commercial intelligence by the *Bohemian* is interesting. The sales of cotton for the week in the Liverpool market had been 105,000 bales, at unchanged prices for American. Consols had advanced to 93⅜@94. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased to £152,000, while that in the Bank of France had decreased 19,500,000 francs. An improvement in French money affairs was, however, expected to follow the appointment of M. FOULD as Minister of Finance, which is announced in an Imperial decree. The most important item of political news is the announcement of the dissolution of the Croatian Diet by the Austrian Emperor.

News from San Francisco, to the 24th inst., has been received by the Pacific telegraph. It is announced that the steamer *Uncle Sam* left for Panama on the 21st, with $1,200,000 in treasure—$970,000 of which was for this port. She had on board twenty United States Army officers, and was to touch at San Pedro for six hundred regulars. News from the Sandwich Islands, to the 12th of October, had been received. Advices from the Arctic whaling fleet render it probable that the season has been a very successful one.

The German Union League held an extraordinary meeting last evening. It was exceedingly full and animated. An attempt was made to reconsider the nomination of Mr. OPDYKE, which signally failed, the League adjourning when symptoms of intrusion from outside became serious. A body of Gunther men took possession of the apartment as the League withdrew, and forming themselves into a Democratic Union Club resolved to sustain their candidate by branch organizations and to reject all League nominees.

The Opdyke German Clubs held enthusiastic mass meetings in every Ward.

The Tammany ratification meeting last evening heartily indorsed the nomination of Mr. C. GODFREY GUNTHER for the Mayoralty. JOHN E. DEVLIN presided, and addresses were made by JOHN CLANCY, JOHN E. DEVLIN, Gen. WALBRIDGE, Judge PECKHAM and others. Bonfires, cannon-firing, music, and torch-light processions enlivened the proceedings outside.

The Tax-Payers' and Citizens' Union Parties held a mass meeting at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. Speeches were made by JAMES GALLATIN, S. B. CHITTENDEN, HIRAM KETCHUM, and others.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, M. C., from Indiana, last night delivered a lecture in the Baptist Church, in Hoboken, on the "Duties of Life," which was attentively listened to by a very respectable and interested auditory.

The leading citizens of Albany are taking measures to secure a bountiful thanksgiving dinner for the troops in barracks in that city.

The building lately erected for the Rochester University was dedicated on Saturday afternoon last, with appropriate ceremonies. The entire cost of the structure with the grounds, is estimated at $70,000. This has been paid for out of the endowment, of which $130,000 remains unexpended. In compliment to President ANDERSON, who has been untiring in his exertions to push the building forward to completion, it has been called Anderson Hall.

Messrs. GEO. F. EDMUNDS, of Burlington; FRED. E. WOODBRIDGE, of Vergennes, and GEORGE A. MERRILL, of St. Johnsbury, have been appointed Commissioners by Gov. FAIRBANKS, of Vermont, to settle accounts between the State and National Government.

An explosion of gas so violent that the first story of the house was bulged out two feet, occurred in the house of Col. EZRA LINCOLN, in Boston, on Sunday night last. Mr. LINCOLN, and his wife, and child, were all slightly injured.

Appeal was yesterday heard at General Term of the Supreme Court in the matter of BAKER'S *mandamus* against the Comptroller, so often stated in the TIMES. Decision was reserved. Two petty criminal cases were also argued on appeal, and decisions reserved.

The Foreign Exchanges fell back, yesterday, and the Stock Market advanced. The former were not maintained above 109 ℔ cent. In Stocks the recovery was 1 ℔ cent. on New-York Central, which is deemed the criterion of the General Share Market. Money remains in easy supply.

Flour was moderately active, yesterday; prices of low grades were rather easier. The receipts and sales of Wheat and Corn were large, prices essentially unaltered. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was dearer. Groceries were lightly dealt in, as were also Naval Stores, Candles, Hemp, Iron, Lead, Tin, Seeds, Spices and Whalebone. Provisions were freely purchased. Whisky was heavy and cheaper. A fair business was reported in Mackerel, Ingot Copper, Foreign Liquors, Hay, Hops, Laths, Fish Oils, Tallow and Tobacco. Freights were depressed and rates lower.

The cattle markets are crowded with stock this week, much of which is poor, and in little request when Thanksgiving turkeys are plenty and cheap. Pork and mutton are also too abundant for high prices in the beef market. The cattle came in scattering, and the early sales of prime bullocks were at an advance on previous quotations, but when the 4,300 were all yarded the prices fell off, and the afternoon trade was very dull at last week's figures. There was a wide range, running from 4½c. for "scalliwags" to 8½c. for choice steers. Buyers of good cattle generally paid 8c.@8½c., but they took fewer animals on account of Thanksgiving, which occurs on Thursday.

The Gold Glut—The Relief its Exportation.

We are a smart people, but for the want of a little wholesome training in the plainest principles of political economy, we are as much victims to imaginary and groundless fears as people were two thousand years ago, who, in every phenomena, saw a supernatural agency, whose law and power they could neither penetrate nor control. A rumor got wind a day or two ago that sterling exchange was approaching the specie point. Thereupon a great terror seized the public mind. In the rout, stocks of all kinds were thrown away, with as little regard to loss or appearance as the fugitives showed at Bull Run. It is idle to say that it was merely a panic among the bulls and bears. These may be the only visible parties, but their transactions bear no ratio whatever to the whole of those of the Street or Stock Exchange. They are incapable of creating any great fluctuations, which are caused by capitalists and outsiders buying freely when in humor, and selling in a hurry, when a panic like the present seizes them.

The recent stampede is probably the most irrational and senseless one that has taken place for a long time. The seizure of Messrs. SLIDELL and MASON would naturally create an uneasy feeling, till the authorities in the case had been thoroughly ventilated, or till the public could clearly see that the act was no cause for the disturbance of the friendly relations between this country and Great Britain But what cause for alarm is there in the shipment of a moderate amount of specie? This is only a product of labor. We are only too happy to export all other products of labor—wheat, corn, beef, pork, cotton and tobacco. In the present crisis we are swelling our exports to the utmost, and boast that those of this port, for 1861, exceed some $40,000,000 those for 1860. Why not increase the excess to $75,000,000 by shipping a portion of our product of gold and silver? Of these we raise at least $70,000,000 annually. Assuming that we had all we needed when the war broke out, $10,000,000 added annually to the stock on hand, is certainly ample for our increasing wants, for we must remember that the supplies now received are retained entirely at the North, and that the commercial transactions of the country are greatly reduced by the almost entire cessation of commerce and trade in the rebel States.

What is to be done with the remaining $50,000,000 to $60,000,000? Shall they be hoarded or stowed away in vaults of the banks? But why not hoard or store away an equal amount of breadstuffs or provisions? We might do this with equal sense. When the war broke out it was natural that we should desire to add to our specie reserves, by way of precaution, and for the purpose of providing for unforeseen emergencies, and the new experiences before us. Were we not a gold-producing country, then its export might well be taken as evidence that we were drawing upon our accumulated capital, instead of the products of our industry, for the payment of our debts. But as gold is one of our leading productions, absorbing a vast amount of labor and capital, to refuse to export a portion of it is just so far to impoverish and weaken us. Should we ship none, it would come in time to represent a large portion of our capital, realizing the ghastly fable of the wretch whose touch converted everything into gold, and whose miseries increased in exact ratio to his longed-for wealth.

We have already gained sufficient experience to see that we may as safely ship a portion of our product of precious metals in time of war as in time of peace. The action of Government is entirely in harmony with the operations of commerce and trade. Gold is not absorbed, because it is only used as a medium to obtain food, clothing, labor and munitions of war. All these exist in the greatest abundance. The greater part of those who have anything to sell do not want gold, but Government securities. If gold is paid them, they exchange it for such securities, or return it to the Banks, either for safe keeping or in the payment of debts. Gold is not used in the vast transactions at the Corn Exchange. A large portion of those of Government are carried on the same way, by checks against Bank credit. Our people do not hoard, because whatever they may stand in need of exists in the fullest abundance. Where nothing is to be feared on the score of scarcity, or from the action of Government, people never hoard, as gold in such circumstance becomes the kind of property least desirable. If we had an amount of gold on hand at the commencement of the war adequate to the commercial wants of the country, we have now a surplus of at least $50,000,000, which, for all useful purposes, except administering to very false notions, and preventing a panic, having no other cause than ignorance, might do us a great deal more good if it were in London than in the vaults of our banks, or the hands of our people. We should so far place foreigners in our debt, or exchange it for property more valuable or useful than in its present form. We should put to good use an equal sum which now lies idle. As it is, consequently we are exerting only a portion of our strength, or the reserves we have accumulated since the war commenced. This is flattering to our position and pride; but how supremely childish it is to take fright when we are called upon, not to part with all, but only a moderate portion of our power. It shows how unschooled we are not only in books, but the bitter lessons of experience.

To gain such a lesson, as well as to add to our strength, we hope to see a shipment of a portion of our accumulated wealth in gold and silver. We have no use for it at home. The Banks would be vastly better off with only $20,000,000 in the vaults, and the balance represented by the Seven and Three-tenths Government Bonds. So much of their capital, now lying idle, would then be drawing interest. But the most influential of our Bank managers, unfortunately, are the very ones who have the most uncomfortable crotchets in their heads. They dominate by virtue of the capital they wield, and the deference paid to years and position. It is one of the great misfortunes of the times that the capitals of all the banks of the City are not rolled into one. They have formed a league, which has proved very useful, but a great many dishes of broth are still spoiled by the number of officious cooks. But we must be content to wait till some more potent rod swallows up the feebler ones, or more correct ideas work out a cure. Till then, we must expect to suffer panics such as the community is now laboring under, which are penalties alike due to ignorance, and to a false system of finance.

The Attack on Fort Pickens.

The news which the rebels have permitted to escape in reference to an engagement at Pensacola, is confused and unsatisfactory. According to one form of the report, fire was opened by Col. BROWN on the 19th inst.; another story gives last Saturday as the initial date, with a continuation to Sunday. It is safe, however, to receive the latest time named as that of the conflict. The *George Peabody* transport left Fort Pickens on the 18th inst., without an intimation of the coming event, which it would have certainly brought had it been the intention of Col. BROWN to make an attack on the following day. When the *Peabody* left, the *Colorado* had just sailed for the mouths of the Mississippi to take a place in the blockading fleet at that point. The only vessels left at Fort Pickens were the *Niagara* and *Hatteras*. To have played the part in the fight, which rumor assigns to the *Colorado*, that vessel must have been recalled from the Mississippi and cleared for action—movements which could not have been effected in less than several days.

Of the progress and result of the action, we have no details. A defective rehash of reports, not at all authenticated, tells of the two National steam-frigates disabled; of a breach in the wall of Pickens; of Pensacola fired and Warrington burned; of serious losses on the side of the rebels; and of fighting still continued. From all this nothing significant can be gathered. We only know that Fort Pickens, after a silence which seemed imperturbable, has at last spoken, and that BRAGG has replied. Why this conversational interchange of shot and shell began no earlier, we shall probably know hereafter. The delay has not been without important effects. It has furnished Fort Pickens with a more perfect armament, with inexhaustible munitions and supplies, with a full complement of defenders—and these latter with a certain degree of skill in handling, if not in firing, their guns. On the other hand, BRAGG has fringed the whole semi-circle which sweeps around the north side of the Fort with guns of the largest calibre—one hundred and fifty in number, and protected either by bomb-proof forts, or earth-works equally impervious to shell. The combatants are, consequently, in the best possible fighting trim, and not likely to abandon the contest until one or the other has been destroyed.

Upon one point it will be important for the public to be fortified. The rebel accounts of what HOLLINS achieved with his ram, and of the victory over WILSON'S Regiment on Santa Rosa, show how entirely unreliable are the first representations of such affairs, coming through rebel channels. It is not at all unlikely that to-day we shall hear of Pickens taken by assault, after the *Niagara* and *Colorado* have been sunk, the Federal garrison taking refuge on board the *Hatteras*; for upon the scale customarily employed in the manufacture of rebel bulletins, the business can scarcely be expected to assume less portly proportions. It will only be when advices come directly from the beleaguered forces, that we shall have the means of knowing what has really occurred.

DOOMED CITIES.—A dispatch from Washington, this morning, gives assurance that the stone fleet has gone on the very mission towards which general hope spontaneously pointed—the closure of the ports of Charleston and Savannah! As this novel expedition sailed from New-London and New-Bedford, now seven days ago, and the weather has been highly propitious during the whole time, it is probable that it has already done its work, and that the five-and-twenty old hulks, with their stony burdens, scuttled broadside, have obliterated for years to come the *entrée* to those cursed cities by the sea.

Of the "effectiveness" of such a stone blockade, there can be no doubt. The main ship-channel leading to Savannah is but 250 yards across in the narrowest place, and can be perfectly barred by half a dozen of these vessels. Charleston harbor is equally eligible to the same treatment. Once sunk, these old hulks become points for the accumulation of alluvials which the rivers bear down, and of the sands which the tides carry back. There is a natural tendency in such ports to form obstructions, and all we have to do is, as the physicians say, to "assist nature." Becoming thoroughly imbedded in the sand, these accumulations but advance with time, forming unconquerable obstacles to reopening the harbors, and establishing a blockade which the highest pressure diplomacy of the world will be utterly powerless to "raise."

It must be confessed there is something wonderfully gratifying in this silent, resistless piece of Rhadamanthean justice. The calmness of the method is fine, and a *chef d'œuvre* in its way; no vulgar theatrical vengeance, no laying of the city in ashes, as those heated braggarts of Charleston threatened, but a silent *blight* falling on them as though out of the night—deadly, inevitable—and leaving those perfidious cities in a petrified death-in-life, to "point a moral or adorn a tale."

Rebel Ambassadors With or Without Dispatches.

It is reported from Boston that no dispatches or official papers were found in the trunks of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, now on their diplomatic visit to Boston Harbor. Nothing is more likely, Capt. TAYLOR, who was the bearer of the tidings of the seizure from Fortress Monroe to Washington, having probably consigned to the Government all the papers found in their possession at the time of their arrest. Still, it is not wholly impossible that they were adroit enough to keep *perdu* all such damnatory documents, and that feminine finesse may have succeeded in bearing them safely to the other side of the water. In that case the *letter* of much of the reasoning employed in justification of the act of Capt. WILKES may become nugatory. But if the letter fails, the spirit and scope of international law retain all their force and vitality. It needs no argument to show that the conveyance of an emissary or ambassador—an incorporate dispatch, as it were—is far more dangerous to the country whose institutions he is trying to subvert than any quantity of paper missives. Besides, the greatest of English authorities, the "oracle of maritime jurisprudence," Lord STOWELL, lays down the emphatic dictum, "You may stop the ambassador of your enemy on his passage." That it was in the character of "ambassadors" that "the enemy" sent those individuals, we have the curiously opportune authority of the "President of the Southern Confederacy" himself, who, in his late message, emphasizes the point in a style for which his "ambassadors" will feel anything but thankful:

"The distinguished gentlemen," says the unconsciously satirical JEFF., "whom, with your approval at the last session, I *commissioned to represent the Confederacy* at certain foreign courts, have been recently seized by the Captain of a United States ship-of-war on board a British steamer, on their voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and, entering a British ship, sailing under its country's flag, violated the rights of *Embassy*, for the most part held sacred, even amongst barbarians, by seizing our *Ministers*," &c., &c.

The mere fact that MASON and SLIDELL were not "ambassadors" of a recognized Government, but emissaries of a belligerent faction, does not, we conceive, work any essential modification of the law. So far as belligerent rights are concerned, the British Government has chosen to place the United States and the "so-called Confederate States" on the same footing. If the "ambassador" of a recognized Government may be seized by an enemy on his passage, does not the same fact hold *à fortiori* of the emissary of belligerent insurgents? Nor does the well-known difference in their theoretical *status*, after reaching the neutral country to which they are deputed, in any wise affect the rights of a belligerent on the high seas, unless a rebel envoy be hedged around with sanctities that do not attach to the lawful representative of an established Government.

It becomes more and more clear, that in every view this is a case which, in the diplomatic correspondence it may evoke, will have to be judged on its own merits. It is impossible, however, to further discuss this subject with profit, until the actual facts in the case come out, and especially until we hear from England. But, as there is every advantage in regarding the question from all its angles of vision, we give place this morning to an elaborate discussion of the case from an English point of view, by a distinguished publicist of this City. The whole question is certainly not without difficulties. But, thus far, all our reasoning on this interesting case has been in obedience to the great principles of international right—a high position, from which the American public cannot possibly recede, whatever developments the question may assume.

Tammany Supporting Mayor Wood.

The attempt of Tammany last night to revive its traditions failed painfully. There were none of the old numbers, or old enthusiasm; the blue-lights burned fewer and bluer than of yore, the shouts were hoarser and thinner, the speaking was faint and received coldly. The "Great Spirit of the Wigwam" was evidently absent, and his worshipers faithless. The truth is, Tammany has not a glimmer of hope that it can succeed in electing Mr. GUNTHER. What it failed to do when less decrepit, and strengthened by the name and tried excellences of Mr. HAVEMEYER, it cannot expect to accomplish with the help of a name so imperfectly known as that of its actual candidate, whose recommendations for an office, at this moment so vitally important, are wholly a matter of conjecture. Indeed, at the very start of the municipal canvass, Tammany had grace to confess its inability to contend with Mr. WOOD, unless reinforced by the Republicans. The Republicans having declined the alliance, Tammany assumes the responsibility of electing a man, whom it is the first article in its creed to detest, oppose and suppress. No wonder it brings to the work little of courage or animation.

The fact is, the impression gains strength daily and hourly, not only among the votaries of Saint Tammany, but among that more numerous class who have been apathetic, because hopeless, in the matter of City reform, that in the support of Mr. OPDYKE the despaired-of opportunity for displacing the present system of civic misgovernment is at last presented. The fact that so many men of influential position and long association with parties opposed to that which has put Mr. OPDYKE forward as its candidate step out of party lines to advocate his election, is only one proof in a multitude that he is considered a trustworthy and hopeful agent in the task of reform; and by such reinforcements and indorsements he is raised out of the category of a merely partisan candidate. He is at once the candidate of the taxpayer and the tenant, of the rich and the poor, of the Republican and the Democrat—of all men, in fact, who suffer from the jobbery, robbery and knavery which at present infest every department of the City administration. The candidacy of Mr. GUNTHER can only avail to perpetuate the present system, for it is only effectual in diminishing the real strength of the reform movement. Every vote Mr. OPDYKE can draw from Mozart or Tammany is so much gained for the cause of an honest government and reduced taxation. Mr. GUNTHER is represented to be an honest gentleman, of the best intentions. Why will he not justify this reputation by withdrawing?

Hon. Henry Winter Davis on the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

We publish, this morning, the speech of Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS, delivered in Brooklyn, last evening, against the right of the President, without special authority from Congress, to suspend the *writ* of *habeas corpus*. As the objections of Mr. DAVIS are against the manner in which the *writ* has been suspended, rather than the act itself, they appear to us to be, at least, ill-timed, and as evidence that the best and most patriotic of men may at times be wrong-headed, and entirely mistake their vocation. Mr. DAVIS is not wholly free from charges of the kind. The weight of authority certainly sustains the act of the President. The sufferings and hardships that prisoners may endure have no bearing whatever upon the subject. These would not be alleviated by any act of Congress, so that the argument from such premises fails to have any pertinency or force.

The Constitution provides that the writ shall not be suspended except in certain cases—insurrection being one. The occasion exists, according to Mr. DAVIS' own admission. As the Constitution is silent as to where the power to suspend the *writ* is lodged, the inference is fairly inferrible, if not irresistible, that in a period of insurrection the right may not exist, the Constitution providing for its suspension without any act of Congress, or even of the President—that in the event contemplated the writ remains in abeyance. However this may be, the arguments, as well as the weight of authority, are entirely against Mr. DAVIS' position. If the *writ* could be suspended only by action of Congress, a revolution might, for the want of such action, be entirely successful before this body could be convened; the provision in the Constitution may cease to have any value whatever unless it can be instantly availed of. But we have so often discussed this subject that further reference to it is utterly superfluous. We are sorry that Mr. DAVIS was not of the same opinion.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.—A member of the last Congress, being called upon to state his position with regard to this great work, asked if it was something new, or the same old concern. Upon learning that it was the original work, he wanted no other information on the subject, but opposed it heartily, without knowing, however, whether it was a steamship or a scow, or round or square, or submerged or up in the air. Wherein the member truly represented his constituents, for ninety men in a hundred are ready to swear any novelty a humbug if its general features are kept secret from them, especially when the reporters of one or two metropolitan journals, denied even the material for a paragraph, retaliate by denouncing the whole project as a stupendous swindle. Meanwhile, Mr. STEVENS has faithfully kept his engagement with the Government, locking the gates and battening the cracks of the battery inclosure, when each new barrier to the public curiosity removed further from him the prospect of recovering the large sum he had advanced to the Government in good faith, and when he was perfectly aware that a full exhibition of the work to the public would have hastened its completion.

Now, however, the plans of the work have been laid before the public, and we have mentioned these facts to show that the army officers and others who are trying to prevent its completion, will have to confine themselves hereafter to the merits of the case, and prove that a certain size and strength of engine and boilers will not produce great speed; that a certain thickness of iron and wood will not resist shot, &c., &c. Any further repetitions of the old misrepresentations, invented for the want of facts, will at once indicate motives and interests not looking exclusively to the public good.

MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

The Nomination of George Opdyke Indorsed.

Speeches by James Gallatin, S. B. Chittenden, Hiram Ketcham and Ald. Dayton.

A mass meeting of the Tax-Payers' and Citizens' Union Parties, was held at Cooper Institute last evening, for the purpose of ratifying their nomination of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor. The platform was occupied by a large number of the most respectable and influential merchants and citizens of the City. The audience, which was large, evidenced an undoubted partiality toward the support of GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor.

The meeting was called to order by WILLIAM D. WEDERWOOD, and presided over by Hon. JAMES GALLATIN. A long list of Vice-Presidents was read by the Secretary, after which the Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:

MR. GALLATIN'S ADDRESS.

We meet not as partisans, but as citizens, to renovate the government of this City. The times makes this occasion a solemn one. Our hope of the future, our devotion to the liberties established on this Continent, impress us with a sense of the vast responsibilities resting on the people of this great City. Our love of the best Government on earth, our lives, our treasures, are devoted to maintain this Union, as one which has conferred the highest boons ever vouchsafed to man. You, the people, have done all this. You saved the National Capital by rushing to its defence. You will save the Union and its liberties by devoting your lives and your money; and you will not elect a man to take this City out of the Union and deluge our streets in blood. [Cheers.] Only a few weeks has elapsed since a prominent officer of our City government—of Mayor WOOD'S government—ran away to rebeldom, and is now receiving the honors of traitors.

Here the speaker read, with comments, the celebrated Wood and Toombs' correspondence. He also related the following anecdote of WOOD: When the Mayor was about to address that first great war-meeting after the fall of Sumter, a son of Erin, perched in a tree, sung out: "Now, FERNANDY, just you look out; 'cause what you say now you've got to stick to." The Mayor heard and heeded. I trust and hope the man FERNANDO WOOD has become a better and a wiser man, but the public officer known as Mayor WOOD the people can never forgive. Tricky politicians have long deceived the people of this City. Every scheme that could be devised, even the worst plots during the worst times of the reign of terror in France, have been adopted by these traitors. Happily the good sense of our great people has, in a measure, frustrated the designs of these bold, bad men, and our streets, thus far, have been saved from a deluge of blood. No man has more artfully deceived the people than Mayor WOOD. He has advocated economy while encouraging plunderers to gorge themselves from the treasury; and at the moment he was encouraging treason he was professing devotion to the Union. It is a matter of vital importance to this people that this glorious City should be freed from his fatal grasp. [Cheers.] Every dollar that he is squandering should be saved for the

families of our brave soldiers. His speedy removal and filling his place by a true, honest and loyal man, would be only relief; and that man is GEORGE OPDYKE. [Enthusiastic cheers.] The Chairman concluded with an earnest indorsement of Mr. OPDYKE, and then introduced Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

MR. CHITTENDEN'S REMARKS.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I live in a very quiet place, where nothing disturbs us, and yet I know something of the stir and bustle and rush of life in this City; but I am astonished that the solid and wealthy men of this metropolis, the men whom I see around me, are content to be so constantly and so persistently robbed. Sir, what is the great question before this meeting? Is it a question of party? Do the truly loyal and patriotic citizens of this supreme metropolis of our land, and to be the supreme metropolis of the world, here and now cling to their party ties? Have we met to accomplish partisan purposes? God forbid. The question before us is a simple one. It is this: Will you, by a change, secure the honest administration of your municipal affairs? Sir, for several years this City has been governed substantially by one man and his clique; and it is conceded the world over that it is the most wretchedly governed and the most persistently robbed city on the face of the earth. [Cheers.] The tree is known by its fruit. I am not here, Sir, to say anything personally offensive to the incumbent Mayor. I had the honor to meet that gentleman once, perhaps twice, in Brooklyn, and he impressed me as a very polite and a very able man. I never but once had any personal business with him, and on that occasion with unsurpassed politeness, he referred me to his Street Commissioner. On approaching that official I learned through a third party that for a sum of $2,500 I could have his signature promptly to the document I had in hand. I supposed, Sir, that I was proof against all sorts of bribery, and I, with some contempt, resolved to suffer whatever I might, and demurred resolutely from that view of the case. After having suffered a delay of several days, and approaching a third party, to whom I committed my whole case, my business was accomplished for me by the donation of a basket of first-rate wine. I afterwards had occasion to call upon the Mayor, and I must do him the justice to say that I have not the slightest idea that he got any of the wine.

THE ADDRESS.

Here the Secretary read the address of the Nominating Committee of the Tax-Payers' and Citizens' Union, of which the following is the material portion:

Party organizations, party prejudices and party interests, have too long ruled us. We now appeal from scheming political cliques and managers, to the honest masses; we must institute a system of rigid economy in every department of the Government, instead of pillage and robbery; we must make bribery disgraceful and integrity commendable, in public affairs. Now that the evils of a corrupt City government, almost insupportable, are in danger of being perpetuated by the reelection of unfit men to office, we ask you to pause and consider the injury which such an event would inflict upon this City. We believe that the people are at heart honest; that they desire good government, and that they will always vote for fit and honest men, when they have the opportunity. We now present the names of suitable candidates, to fill the offices at the ensuing December election. The men we thus offer have been chosen and approved of by nominating committees selected without distinction of party, from among our most worthy citizens residing in the several Wards. Some of us preferred other men—we had our individual preferences—but when we all assembled together, representing as we did the different interests of the people, we resolved to throw aside our own individual preferences, and to act as one man in this effort to secure honest, trustworthy, upright and capable men to serve the public. We have thus been enabled to present a ticket, without distinction of party, and yet with selections from all parties, which every good citizen should be proud to support, and thereby aid in saving this noble City from the misrule and destruction with which it is threatened. In this work we respectfully ask your approval and coöperation, confident that if you approve and aid, the citizens of New-York will rejoice in the reforms which our nominees will perfect and carry out. We shall so organize that ballots will be supplied at every voting place on the day of election. We ask, then, that every good citizen will not only support our nominees by his vote, but that he will work for them, and strive, in every proper manner, to bring about their election."

Following the address, speeches were made by HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., and Alderman DAYTON, which were received with much applause, and the meeting then adjourned.

Mr. ABRAM WAKEMAN wishes it to be understood that the use of his name was unauthorized in a call for a meeting to support Mr. GUNTHER. He expresses his intention to give Mr. OPDYKE his hearty support.

Mr. ISAAC B. BATCHELOR also states, in a letter, that his name was used in a call for a Gunther meeting unbeknown to him, and declares his intention to support Mr. OPDYKE.

THE TAMMANY RATIFICATION.

The Nomination of C. Godfrey Gunther for the Mayoralty Indorsed.

Speeches of John E. Devlin, John Clancy, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Hiram Walbridge, Judge Peckham and Others.

Tammany Hall was well filled last evening, on the occasion of the ratification of the nomination of C. GODFREY GUNTHER for the Mayoralty. Shortly after 7½ o'clock, the platform was occupied by the higher lights of the Wigwam, including JOHN CLANCY, DAN. E. DELEVAN, Judge CONNOLLY, Capt. RYNDERS, EDWARD COOPER, and others of equal note. The doors were then opened and the rank and file rushed in, swarming on the few seats and promising standpoints, and ornamenting the stand with all manner of devices and banners illustrative of Democratic devotion to GUNTHER.

Judge CONNOLLY called the meeting to order, and congratulated the audience on the old-fashioned appearance of Tammany. He predicted that Mayor WOOD would make no Jimmy Lynch run this time. In conclusion, he named for President JOHN E. DEVLIN. Mr. DEVLIN was accepted *nem. con.*, and proceeded to address the meeting. He reviewed the chances of the three candidates for the Mayoralty—Messrs. WOOD, OPDYKE and GUNTHER—concluding that Mr. GUNTHER would surely be elected. He alluded to the honesty of Mr. WOOD and criticised the legislative course of Mr. OPDYKE, claiming that as against both Mr. GUNTHER was entitled to the support of the citizens at large as well as of the Democracy.

Sheriff KELLY proposed a list of eighty Vice-Presidents, which were adopted, together with a list of fifty-eight Secretaries proposed by Mr. WOLFE.

Hon. JOHN CLANCY then read the address of Tammany Hall, showing how Mr. GUNTHER might, could, would and should be elected. The address was received with great favor.

Loud calls which had previously been made for BRADY, were now renewed.

Judge HEARNE read a letter from Mr. BRADY indorsing the objects of the meeting, and devoting a few scathing lines to Mr. WOOD. It seemed to him unkind in Mozart Hall to force a nomination on Mr. WOOD, in view of Mr. WOOD's assertion that one man was as good as another, and that he had been Mayor long enough. He supposed Mr. WOOD would be seduced to accept, much as RICHARD III. was seduced to accept the crown. [Great laughter.] Mr. BRADY's letter was highly patriotic, and was received with great applause.

Further cheers for Mr. BRADY, Col. BILLY WILSON and Mr. WALSH, the Chairman introduced THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, Esq., who received also his meed of cheers.

Mr. TOMLINSON proceeded in his well-known florid style, delivering apotheoses to liberty and to Democracy. He said that the present war had, like other wars, one pretext and another cause. [Applause.] The war arose out of a conflict between parties for the possession of the Government, and those parties had used the Slavery question as a means to attain their ends. But the *people* of the North and the South are friends yet, for they are brothers. [Applause.]

CAPT. RYNDERS (in the crowd)—Yes, let all the Abolitionists in the world fight them; we are brothers yet to-day.

Mr. TOMLINSON proceeded: Secessionism and Abolitionism were the two curses of the country. The Government was not LINCOLN's, but the people's. LINCOLN was only to administer it for four years. [Applause.] Nothing could be gained by the war, because we could not make a better treaty than that in our God-given Constitution. [Applause.] They wanted a Democratic victory; but which was the Democratic Party? He did not think Mr. WOOD was the Democratic Party. [Applause.] He charged Mr. WOOD with contributing to the election of A. OAKEY HALL, and, in conclusion, maintained that the only Democratic Union candidate was the Tammany nominee, Mr. GUNTHER. He could not understand why Mr. WOOD had such a hold upon the Irish vote.

A VOICE—Because he is a Know Nothing. [Laughter and applause.]

Yes, and for the same reasons Democrats should support him, because he helps the Republicans. [Laughter.]

HIRAM WALBRIDGE was called upon to speak, but excused himself on account of indisposition. He, however, offered the following sentiment, supported alike by JACKSON and by Tammany Hall: "The Federal Union—it must and shall be preserved."

Judge PECKHAM was next introduced, and interested the audience until the adjournment, which took place at 9½ o'clock.

People's Union Councilmanic Convention.

The People's Union Councilmanic Convention for the Fourth District met last night, and nominated Cornelius Desmond, Mozart; Joseph De Costa, Republican; George Barney, Tammany; Morgan Jones, Tammany; John Hogan, Mozart; Joseph W. Hawks, Republican.

Third Ward Opdyke Club.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of this Ward, irrespective of party, favorable to the election of Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for Mayor, for the purpose of forming an Opdyke Club, this evening, at No. 272 Greenwich-street.

Syracuse Councilmanic Convention.

The Syracuse Councilmanic Convention of the Fourth District met last night and nominated George Barney, Morgan Jones, James Hays, Joseph Hughes, Joseph W. Hawks, and Wm. J. Schenck.

Tax-Payers' Councilmanic Convention.

The Tax-Payers' Convention of the Seventh Councilmanic District met last night and nominated Alex. Brandon, Hamlin Babcock, Luke Curnen, C. C. Pinckney, John Brice and John T. Trotter.

BANQUET TO CAPT. WILKES.

Honor to the Capturer of Mason and Slidell—Speeches by Capt. Wilkes, Gov. Andrews, Lieut. Fairfax, Chief Justice Bigelow, &c.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

A banquet was given to Capt. WILKES and the officers of the *San Jacinto*, this evening, at the Revere House, which was attended by about 150 guests.

Among the invited guests were the Governor, Chief Justice BIGELOW, the Commodore of this Station, Mayor WIGHTMAN, and a number of distinguished citizens and strangers.

Hon. T. WILEY EDMUNDS presided. After the cloth was removed, he made a welcome speech to the distinguished guest, which was loudly applauded.

SPEECH OF CAPT. WILKES.

Capt. WILKES, on rising to respond, was received with tremendous applause, the company rising and giving him three times three cheers, which were thrice repeated. Capt. WILKES thanked the company for the kind reception they had accorded him, and for their indorsement of his acts. He spoke but a few minutes, giving a rapid and compendious account of the cruise of the *San Jacinto* in pursuit of the privateer *Sumter*, after her arrival at the West Indies, which was ended by the capture of the rebel emissaries, SLIDELL and MASON. Capt. WILKES remarked that he would have suffered the rebel emissaries to pursue their way if they could have shown a pass from the General Government. The noble sailor is not much of a [speech-maker, but he has an honest, smiling countenance, and won, by his genial and bland manner, upon the ready affection of the company.

SPEECH OF GOV. ANDREW.

Gov. ANDREW, on being introduced, said he rejoiced to be present on an occasion like this, for the purpose of paying the utmost honor to the illustrious Commander who was the guest of the evening. Enough had been done during the past two weeks to make the name of WILKES History. He had performed the most illustrious service that has been rendered since the war began. It had happened to him (Gov. A.) to be present on official business at the War Department, when the telegram announcing the capture of the two rebel ministers, was received. He thought it but courteous that the Secretary of War should lead in the cheers which followed, but he begged to assure the company that he was not behind the second man to raise his voice in loud acclaim, and he had the satisfaction of knowing, at a very early hour, that the territory of Massachusetts would have the opportunity of furnishing a prison to these unnatural and audacious traitors. When he thought of the contumely and scorn our glorious New-England had received from these men, once Senators, now captives, he felt more than repaid in contemplating their present condition. The Governor concluded by proposing the health of Lieut. FAIRFAX, officers and crew of the *San Jacinto*. It was received with great applause.

SPEECH OF LIEUT. FAIRFAX.

Lieut. FAIRFAX in rising to respond was received with hardly less consideration than his commander. The Lieutenant spoke at some length, giving some of the incidents attending the cruise, and the part he took in the capture of the rebel Ambassadors. Although he was a Southern man, he knew of but one flag for America, and that was the glorious Stars and Stripes.

SPEECH OF CHIEF-JUSTICE BIGELOW.

Chief-Justice BIGELOW made a fervid speech. There were occasions when a man did not need to look into law books or to consult counsel. His own instincts and his own patriotism would tell him what to do. He vindicated the act of Capt. WILKES, as being in exact and strict conformity with his international law, as it was his duty as an officer. He had occasion within the last few days to consult the last speech of Senator SLIDELL made in the Senate, of the United States. He told the Senators in that speech, among other things, that they (the "Confederates") would cover the seas with the militia, and if you ask me where our ships, our sailors, our commanders are to come from, I answer, we will get them from England. The Chief Justice would answer for it that SLIDELL's hopes of getting ships and men from England would prove quite as false as his hopes of representing rebellion in that country. He ventured to say that England, unless she falsifies her own conduct, the declarations of her statesmen, and the decisions of her judiciary, cannot make an issue with us on the arrest of SLIDELL and MASON. We need only to refer to the recorded judgments of her great jurists to see that she can make no just quarrel with us on this question. Nothing could be more deplorable than a war with England, but he trusted that, if it did come, we were prepared to meet it like men. We needed peace with all nations, but we should never buy it at the cost of our own degradation.

A letter from Major-Gen. BUTLER was read, in which he characterized the conduct of Capt. WILKES as equalling in importance any one of our naval records.

Speeches were made by Mayor WIGHTMAN and by several other gentlemen. The greatest good feeling prevailed throughout the evening, until 10 o'clock, when the company separated, with cheers for Capt. WILKES, his officers, the Navy and the Stars and Stripes.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The Sumter Again Heard from—The Crusader Challenged by Her.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

Capt. DUNTZE, of the bark *Henry Trowbridge*, from Barbados Nov. 5, arrived yesterday, and reports that the British frigates *Barracoota* and *Cadmus* were in that port. The commander of the former reported on Oct. 27, 3° south of the latitude of the Bermudas, that he boarded the privateer *Sumter*. All well on board. The master of the *Sumter* informed the British officer who went on board, that while off Bermuda he had sent in a challenge to the United States gunboat *Crusader* to come out and fight him, which the *Crusader* declined to do. Did not hear of her having taken any prizes of late.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER AT WORK.

The schooner *Maria Pike*, Capt. CRAWFORD, from Savannah-la-Mar, arrived yesterday, reports that on the 17th inst., when inside the Double-headed Shots, was in company with two barks, one of them in ballast, the other loaded. While in company a small Nassau-built schooner came in sight, which proved to be a privateer. She passed close by the light bark to the one that was laden, and sailed around her several times, when they both stood in towards the keys. On the 21st. inst., lat. 29° 15′, lon. 79° 36′, spoke bark *Edward Everett*, of Boston, from Matanzas for Boston in ballast, which proved to be the light bark that the privateer did not molest. The privateer passed so close to the *Edward Everett* that two large guns and a numerous crew could plainly be seen. Did not learn the name of the bark that was captured.

ON THE WATCH.

The schooner *Hy. W. Johnson*, HOYT, master, from Nassau, N. P., in six days, has just arrived at this port in ballast. She was sent from this port on July 8, for the purpose of protecting the shipping in the Gulf, by the New-York Board of Underwriters, and has been cruising about the West India Islands, but has seen no privateers. She heard of the privateer *Sallie* as being in a Cuban port, but could not discover her.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Fanny Cadwallader*, lying at Pier No. 9, North River, sailed last evening for Locust Point. She has got a full cargo, consisting of provisions, gun-carriages, forges, and ammunition. The United States steam transport *Octorra*, lying at the same dock, also sailed last evening for Locust Point. She carried ninety tons of shot and shell, also provisions.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Texan Rangers at Lebanon Destroying Property—Ben McCulloch's Army Expected There—People Flying Eastward.

ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The reconnoitering party, under command of Capt. Ross, from Gen. ASBOTH's Division, which left yesterday A. M. early, proceeded five miles west of the Gasconade. They returned last night, and report a troop of eighty Texan Rangers at Lebanon, destroying property generally, and robbing the emigrants coming this way. They took some of Col. BOYD's pickets prisoners.

BEN MCCULLOCH and his army was expected in Lebanon on Sunday last, and the rebels say he will be prepared to give us battle.

Another party left Camp Ronebauer last night in the direction of Lebanon. The place is crowded with emigrants, and they are arriving daily in large bodies, some with wagons and a great number on foot. Some are entirely destitute. These are furnished with rations from the commissary stores which are very large, and daily increasing.

REPORTS FROM INDEPENDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

This morning Lieut.-Col. ANTHONY detailed a lieutenant and five men to examine the cemetery in this county. They returned with fourteen kegs of powder, found concealed in a vault, supposed to be that taken from Liberty.

All the cattle recaptured by the National troops from the rebels at Warrensburgh are now on the way to Fort Leavenworth. Twenty-two bushwhackers who burnt the train are now prisoners.

Gen. PRICE is at Pleasant Hill with 25,000 troops, going West.

Lieut.-Col. ANTONY captured, to-day, a lot of Government freight wagons and one Government horse from a rebel.

The First Cavalry Regiment is now encamped on the Fair Ground, one mile south of this city.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Breckinridge Reported to be Advancing with a Body of Troops.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

A young man arrived at Camp Calhoun, McLean County, Saturday last, and reported that Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE is between Russellville and Greenville, 16 miles from Greenville, with a regiment of cavalry and one of infantry. He intended crossing Green River at Rochester, and also at Ashbyburgh. Another force was to advance on Rumsey, opposite Calhoun, and divert Gen. CRITTENDEN until the other two forces got in his rear.

The same informant says that the Russellville Convention had made GEO. W. JOHNSON Provisional Governor of Kentucky, and selected Bowling Green as the State Capitol.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Reported Engagement at Beaufort—Arrival of the Constitution, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Nov. 25.

From a person who came from Norfolk to-day, under a flag of truce, I learn that, at Beaufort, S. C., three companies of Gen. SHERMAN's command had an engagement with the rebels, and were compelled to retreat, with the loss of eight men. Beaufort was being strongly intrenched by our forces. This report is hardly worthy of credit.

The steamer *Constitution* is reported off Cape Henry, as the Baltimore boat leaves.

In Gen. WOOL's Department everything is quiet.

MEETING OF THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

In accordance with the almost unanimous vote of the people at the election on the 24th of last month, the Convention to form a new State out of Western Virginia met in this city to-day. The attendance was unexpectedly full for the opening, 37 counties being represented.

JOHN HALE, of Mason, was elected permanent President.

There was no business done beyond organizing and administering the oath to the members.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Capt. WM. H. SUYDAM, late Commander of the Kings County Troop, was arrested at his house in East New-York, on Saturday last, and taken to Fort Lafayette, under orders received from Washington.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 113, 99, 100, 68, 112, 114, 115, 119, 107, 108, 109, 110, 120, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 25.

The planing mill of C. S. RAND & Co. was destroyed by fire, on Saturday night; loss $15,000—insurance small.

You put your head into one of Espenscheid's Winter style of dress hats for 1861-2, and feel that it is comfortable. You look into the mirror and see that it is beautiful and becoming. You examine it and find it composed of the finest material, well made and splendidly finished. You ask the price and find it wonderfully reasonable. The simple reason of all this is, that he manufactures his hats in his own establishment, has taste, skill and experience. Give him a call at No. 118 Nassau-st., and judge for yourselves.

A Bold Stroke.—No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st. Importer's stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, at retail, at prices unheard of in this line. Gent's elegant Silk Scarfs, 50 cents; Ties, 5 cents to 50 cents; very best 25-cent. four-ply Linen Collars at 10 cents. Immense lines of Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, Undershirts and Drawers, Travelling Shirts, Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Everything marked in plain figures. Open evenings. Great chance for dealers. The goods are to be sold—that's all.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's New Lock-Stitch Machines, No. 495 Broadway, bid fair from their great improvements to supersede all prior lock-stitch machines. These new machines are noiseless, rapid, extremely simple and durable.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

MANNING—SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. C. C. Norton, Mr. CHARLES E. MANNING to Miss DEBORAH A. SMITH, both of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

VOORHEES—EVANS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, at Christ Church, by Rev. Edward Anthon, CHARLES H. VOORHEES to Mrs. MARY EVANS, daughter of the late Clark Greenwood, all of this City.

LEVERICH—CARROLL.—In this City, on Wednesday, April 24, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM T. LEVERICH to Miss MARY E., only daughter of the late John H. Carroll, all of this City.

☞ Baltimore, Md., and Canada papers please copy.

LANE—COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., JAMES W. LANE to HARMPHEY C., youngest daughter of the late Zechariah Cooper.

CLARK—BARBER.—At St. Paul's Church, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Irving, Mr. JOSEPH B. CLARK to Miss SARAH BARBER.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 25, J. EDWIN BROWN, son of Abbie F. and the late J. Edwin Brown, of Providence, R. I., aged 30 years.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 326 West 23d-st., on Thursday morning, Nov 28, at 9 o'clock. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

BEEKMAN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 25, NEILSON, son of Wm. F. and Catharine A. Beekman, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 12½ P. M., without further invitation.

RIESCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, MARY D., wife of D. P. Reisch.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral services, at her late residence, No. 13 Murray Hill Park, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CHENY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, ELLEN BYRON, wife of A. B. Cheny, aged 28 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

WOLFF.—In this City, on Monday night, Nov. 25, after a lingering illness, B. SABELIS WOLFF, M. D., aged 58 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 81st-st., near 3d-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PAGE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 23, of pulmonary tuberculosis, JAMES LESLIE, youngest son of Henry and Catharine Page, aged 2 years, 1 month and 27 days.

HAYES.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 25, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, of diphtheria, FREDERIC AUSTIN HAYES, eldest son of Clark J. and Minerva H. Hayes, of Unadilla, N. Y., aged 6 years.

COCKS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 25, Miss ELIZABETH DODGE COCKS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Mr. Samuel Dodge, No. 63 4th-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VIELE.—On Monday, Nov. 25, MARY VIOLET, youngest child of Teresa and Egbert L. Viele, aged 7 months.

ABRAMS.—In Morrisania, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, JACOB S. ABRAMS, aged 44 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Fulton-av., Morrisania, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 613.—NOV. 26, 1861.
13, 3, 54, 58, 65, 42, 14, 40, 30, 34, 63, 7.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 614.—NOV. 26, 1861.
15, 28, 51, 23, 8, 49, 29, 7, 65, 14, 67, 2, 35.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 13, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for its intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction, as it relieves the little sufferer at once, and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried it
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

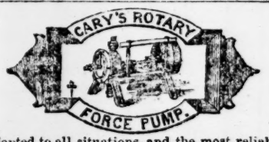
"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup. Its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it. MRS. H. A. ALGER.
LOWELL, Mass.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

GREENWICH, N. J., Aug. 7, 1861.

Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.:
DEAR SIRS: I have been using your "Bronchial Troches" for a year or two. I find them to answer an excellent purpose. They have frequently proved a great relief to me when annoyed with dryness of the throat and huskiness of voice. I have no doubt they are quite as valuable to public speakers as MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is for children.

I at least have been soothed and comforted in the use of them. I can heartily recommend them.
(Signed,) J. R. PLITT.
Pastor Evangelical Lutheran Church.



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IMPORTANT TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
THE DECEMBER NUMBER OF THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY GUIDE
WILL BE
READY THIS DAY, AT 10 A. M.
The December Number of
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE
CONTAINS:
1. Through Route Time-table to and from Washington.
2. Portrait and Sketch of Gen. A. E. Burnside, U. S. A.
3. Monthly Account of Railways and their Progress.
4. Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel, &c., &c.
5. United States Time Indicator, 25 dials.
6. Nearly One Hundred Railway Maps.
7. Appleton's Counting-House Calendar.
8. New and Important Time-tables, corrected to date.
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Can be obtained at all the principal News Depôts, and upon the trains of the principal Railways, at
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THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION

Have the pleasure to announce that, upon their invitation and under their auspices,
HON. CHARLES SUMNER
will deliver an Oration upon
THE REBELLION, ITS ORIGIN AND MAINSPRING,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Tickets 25 cents each—The entire proceeds devoted to printing and distributing the Oration.

Tickets may be had at the offices of the *Tribune*, *Evening Post* and *Independent*; at Brentano's, No. 536 Broadway, and, if any remain unsold, at the door.

Ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, if provided in advance with tickets, will be accommodated with front seats.

This will be Mr. SUMNER'S ONLY SPEECH in this City this season.

IT PAYS! IT PAYS!! IT PAYS!!!
WHAT PAYS?
It pays to go a little out of the way from the fashionable streets to purchase Plated Ware for family use, such as
ICE-PITCHERS, TEA SETS, URNS, FORKS, SPOONS, &c., &c.
An experience of thirty years in one place, viz., Nos. 4 and 6 BURLING-SLIP, enables me to say to my numerous patrons, (and they know it,) that when they purchase of me, "IT PAYS" them well for their trouble. Goods sold wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ARMY CONTRACTORS AND SUTLERS can have transportation furnished to all parts of the West by the
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
In connection with regular fast expresses, we are prepared to receipt for goods by four-day and six-day lines, at low rates. For further information, apply at our office.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

MILITARY.

CAVALRY.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 74 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

Officers having parts of companies recruited, will be received, and organized, on application at these headquarters.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity. JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT,

NOW AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, Major RICHARD BUTT,

Has been accepted by the War Department as a VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT, which increases the pay of the soldiers to ($17) SEVENTEEN DOLLARS ($17) PER MONTH.

A few more riggers, boat-builders, ship-carpenters, pontoniers, blacksmiths, miners, choppers, lumbermen, machinists, rockmen, wheelwrights, boiler-makers and railroaders will be received.

None but healthy and competent workmen need apply.

Recruits are under pay, mustered into service, and furnished with quarters and rations at once.

Families are taken care of by the authorities.

Headquarters corner Chatham and Chambers sts., New-York.

A few competent men, horse-shoers, or men accustomed to horses, or wagoners, will be received in the "PARROTT BATTERY" of six rifled cannon, presented by Mr. R. P. PARROTT, of the West Point Foundry—JAMES E. SMITH, Captain.

Enlistment for three years, or during the war.

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE TAMMANY REGIMENT!—Able-bodied men are wanted to fill up the Tammany Regiment, now at Fooleville, Md. Pay and Rations commence on signing the roll. Relief for the families of married men guaranteed. $100 bounty at the termination of the war, or when honorably discharged.

Apply at Tammany Hall, Headquarters of the Tammany Regiment. Capt. DAVID HOGG,
Recruiting Officer.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.—All men belonging to the above regiment are ordered to report themselves on or before THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at the Headquarters, No. 412 Broadway, near Canal-st., to Lieut. BENJ. W. VANDERPOOL, or to Lieut. DANIEL TOWNSEND, Commanding Post.

N. B.—Lieut. Townsend will at once proceed, with all reporting at that time, to Washington.

NEW BOOKS.

TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S NEW WORK.
C. SCRIBNER, NO. 124 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Will publish, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30:
LESSONS IN LIFE.
A companion volume to "Letters to Young People," and "Gold Foil." 1 vol., 12mo., 350 pages. $1. Gilt edges, $1 50.
In this volume the author of "Letters to the Young," and "Gold Foil," has discarded something of the didactic tone of those two popular works, but retained their direct and familiar style and all those characteristics which have given them so large and so honorable a currency with the public. The "lessons" are twenty-four in number, and they are not only "lessons in life," but *from* life. The topics discussed are those which are of interest to every thoughtful man and woman, and they are treated freshly, clearly and forcibly, with abundant ingenuity of argument and aptness of illustration. The publisher is convinced that the book will prove to be even more popular than its predecessors, to which it is regarded as a companion volume.

NOW READY:
NEW EDITIONS OF TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S WORKS.
Twenty-sixth edition of "Letters to Young People," single and married. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth; $1. Fifteenth edition of "Bitter Sweet." A poem. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth; 75c. Fifteenth edition of "Gold Foil," from popular proverbs. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth; $1. Fifteenth edition of "Miss Gilbert's Career." An American story. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth; $1 25.
Copies sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price by publisher.

A New Novel, of Great Interest and Power.
NOW READY.
FOR BETTER FOR WORSE.
A Story from "Temple Bar" and "Tales of the Day." 8vo., Paper.....Price, 50 cents.
Reduced to 37½ cents, to compete with a cheaper edition.
For sale by all booksellers.

T. O. H. P. BURNHAM, Publisher,
No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.
Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
EUROPEAN CAVALRY.
Including details of the organization of cavalry service among the principal nations of Europe, by GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Major-General United States Army.
1 vol. cloth 12 mo., fully illustrated. $1 25.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher,
No. 192 Broadway.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
FIELD MANUAL OF EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE. Arranged in a tabular form, for the use of Officers of the United States Infantry; being

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF WILLIAM HARWOOD HENNING, who left Montreal, C. E., about Nov. 4, 1861, it is supposed, in a fit of derangement. When last seen in the above place, he was dressed in blue pants and vest, black frock coat, black felt hat and patent leather boots. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, or having any information of him whatever, will confer a great favor upon the family, and will be liberally rewarded, by addressing his brother-in-law, MATHEW R. LAWRENCE, Montreal, C. E., on the subject.

H. J. M.—CALL WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8 o'clock. We were disappointed at your non-appearance last Friday. Do not fail to attend this time. Business of importance on hand. AJAX.

MATRIMONIAL.

AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, IN THE prime of manhood, (47,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, of Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) and with some property, is desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or a young widow possessing the same qualifications, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars addressed in sincerity to C. D. M., Station D, New-York City, will be treated like respectfully and confidentially.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A MODern house in East 34th-st., could accommodate a family or two gentlemen and their wives with two pleasant suites of front rooms, on second and third floors, or would let the second floor. This is no other boarders. Address J. W. S., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 37 WEST THIRTIETH-st., a very beautiful suite of rooms on first floor, with or without private table; also, two or three rooms in other parts of the house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; first-class table and board; house delightfully situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—FOUR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR two gentlemen and a gentleman and his wife, can have elegant rooms, with first-class board, (French style,) in a German family residing at No. 20 West 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a small family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 20th-st. Prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARDING.—NO. 79 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., near St. George's Church, in a private family. Rooms on second floor, for a family or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of front rooms on the second or third floor, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 42 West 19th-st., near 5th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family will let, with board, a large front room, with pantry on second floor, to a gentleman and wife. References required. No. 64 West Warren-st.

APARTMENTS WANTED—WITH PLENTY of closet room, gas and fire, and all the modern improvements, for a family of a gentleman, wife and two children, in a private family, with plain board, but plenty of it, not to exceed $60 per month, and not above 34th-st, nor below Bond-st. Address NOTARY PUBLIC, Passport Office, No. 35 Wall-st., rear building, Room No. 3, first floor.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND his wife desire board and a furnished parlor and bedroom adjoining in a strictly private family, living between 4th and 18th sts., on the west side of town. Answer, stating price, (which must be low, and include fire and gas,) and all other particulars, ROBERTS, Box No. 162 *Times* office.

THE SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, near Wall-st. Ferry, furnished or not, single or en suite, front and back rooms connecting, with plenty of closets, and modern improvement, to let, with board, to a responsible party. Apply at No. 240 Hicks-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.

NO. 24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE—CORNER OF 9th-st. A suite of very desirable rooms, suitable for a family, with full board, to let. Also, several single rooms. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with meals. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—A SUITE OF NEATLY FURNISHED rooms on the first or second floor, in a small family, with or without partial board; the house contains the modern improvements. Apply at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CARD.—NOW VACANT A SUITE OF DESIRable front rooms, suitable for a large family; also, several rooms for single gentlemen, with board, on very reasonable terms, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 8th-av. and 22d-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and daughter, in a respectable English boarding-house, not above Union-square or below 4th-st., and not far from Broadway. Address C. H., Union-square Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, QUIET Christian family, by a gentleman and wife. Terms not to exceed $8 per week, including fire. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 2,450 Post-office. References exchanged.

TWO ROOMS ON THE FIRST FLOOR, with board, can be had for the Winter at Mrs. LUDLOW'S, No. 260 Greene-st., between Waverley and Clinton places. Best references given and required.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FURNISHED ROOM, without board, in exchange for piano and singing lessons; best reference given and required. Address, for three days, E. P., Union-square Post-office.

TO LET—NO. 46 EAST NINETEENTH-STREET. A furnished room in a good location, near Broadway, also, on the first floor over the store No. 866 Broadway, a good location for business.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE—A LARGE, WELLfurnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also, a back room.

TO LET—EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, part of the house No. 339 West 22d-st., replete with every convenience; terms low; references exchanged.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.

Having a large number of poor and neglected children under their care, the Trustees of this Institution hope for a liberal share of the thank-offerings of the season. Friends whose benefactions have been large in previous years, in consequence of reverses, are unable to contribute now, which creates a necessity for a more general application for assistance.

Many who cannot give large sums, will perhaps cheerfully contribute $1, which will give three hearty meals per day for fifteen days.

Five dollars will feed a child for eleven weeks.

Twenty-five dollars will furnish food for twelve children for one month.

Cast-off garments, clothing material, and provisions of all descriptions, will be gratefully received, and sent for, if requested.

Contributions may be sent directly to the House, through the Post-office, or handed to any one of the Trustees.

The House is open at all times to visitors. The children dine every day at 12 o'clock.

On Thanksgiving-Day, the children will be in the Chapel from 12 to 1½ o'clock, when they will have their dinner, after which they will again assemble in the Chapel.

President—ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, No. 45 10th-st.
Secretary—H. N. CAMP, of Camp, Brunsen & Sherry.
Treasurer—MARSHALL LEFFERTS, No. 145 Broadway.

TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK G. FOSTER, No. 13 East 15th-st.
CHARLES H. DABNEY, of Duncan Sherman & Co.
CHARLES H. SHIPMAN, No. 15 Nassau-st.
HIRAM BARNEY, No. 111 Broadway.
CHARLES ELY, Banker, Gramercy Park House.
JOHN SLADE, No. 22 Park-place, and No. 17 Barclay-st.
B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent.
S. B. HALLIDAY, General Agent.

THANKSGIVING DONATION VISIT.—NO. 32 East 30th-st., and No. 29 East 29th-st. The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are cordially invited to visit the Institution on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28. Exercises by the children, from 3 to 5 o'clock; also, from 6½ to 8 P. M. The Institution has no endowment, but relies solely upon charitable contributions to meet its current expenses. At the present time its ordinary supplies are much diminished, while the numbers needing its aid are largely increased. Some 850 girls and boys are connected with its mission, most of whom have earned, by well-doing, their (hoped for) Thanksgiving repast. The wants of the coming Winter are expected to press heavily, and contributions, large or small, will be most thankfully received.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR, WILL preach THANKSGIVING MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Subject—*The Ruler above all Rulers*. THEODORE TILTON, Esq., and Rev. Mr. HESTON will speak at the Children's gathering in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Parents with their children are affectionately invited to attend.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT WILL PREACH A Thanksgiving sermon on THURSDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the York-st. Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City, when a plate collection will be taken up for the benefit of the soldiers now at the war. All true patriots are most earnestly and affectionately invited to be present.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—"THE RESponsibilities of the People for the Righteous Administration of Government," will be the subject of Dr. CHEEVER'S Thanksgiving sermon on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BEDFORD-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE REV. D. P. NEWMAN will preach in this Church on THURSDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at depôt and store No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Also fixt, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—SOLDIERS' MITTENS.—All ladies who wish to be instructed in making soldiers' mittens, may call at Mme. BLUCHER'S, No. 206 6th-av., bringing their materials, and they shall be taught free of charge. Mme. Blucher will be ready to attend to them every SATURDAY, from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. as long as her services are required.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN EMBROIDERIES.

COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,

and fashionable Embroideries, in great variety, retailed AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

TARLETANS FOR EVENING DRESSES.

1,000 PIECES, NEAT AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,

with Trimmings to match,

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,

Will open at retail, on Monday, Nov. 25, the above desirable goods, at 50 per cent.

BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

AT HALF THEIR VALUE!

PURCHASED OF A FIRM RETIRING FROM THE BUSINESS.

A choice lot of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS,

Consisting of

Misses' Muslin Drawers, Tucked,
Misses' Muslin Drawers, Embroidered.
Ladies' Muslin Drawers, Plain and Embr'd.
Girls' Muslin Chemises and Night-gowns.
Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Caps, &c.

The above will be specially exhibited in our Ladies and Children's Furnishing Department, on MONDAY, Nov. 25th,

AT 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.

SILKS, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

AN IMMENSE AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT,

RETAILED AT REDUCED PRICES!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

OPENING WEEK.

GREAT SALE OF ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

MAGASIN
A LA VILLE DE PARIS,
No. 629 Broadway, (near Bleecker-st.)

FRENCH IMPORTATION JUST RECEIVED.

ALL NEW AND FRESH GOODS, AT RETAIL, OF

PARISIAN CLOCKS, BRONZES,
STATUARY, VASES AND ORNAMENTS.

ALSO,

GOLD, STEEL AND REAL JET JEWELRY.

All of which will be offered

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,

AS THE SAME MUST BE SOLD.

An examination solicited.

No. 629 BROADWAY, (near Bleecker-st.)

BARGAINS IN CLOAKS!

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS,
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
(With real Guipure Lace Capes,)
LIONSKIN CLOAKS, &c., &c.,

All new styles, at retail, at low prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

R. H. MACY

Is now opening from Cash Auctions, a Full Assortment of Hat Ribbons at very Low Prices.

Also, Bonnet Velvets, all shades; Bonnet Silks, Velvet Ribbons, Trimming Ribbons, &c.

FRENCH NEEDLEWORK COLLARS,
From Cash Auctions, Closing Very Low.

Also,

Needlework Trimmings, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Waists and Dresses, Embroidered Chemises, Night Dresses, Corsets, &c.

LACE DRAPERY CURTAINS
From Cash Auctions.

Also,

DRAPERY, MUSLINS, CURTAIN LACES,
And a complete assortment of White Goods.

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTH GLOVES AND MERINO HOSIERY,
From Cash Auctions, closing Very Low.

Also, a full assortment of Fleece-Lined Gloves and Hosiery Merino Under Wear, &c.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

Full stock Head Dresses, Ruches, Children's Hats, &c., closing very low to make room for stock for the Holidays.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., second door below 14th-st.

LADIES AND GENTS'
FANCY FURS.

We shall offer, until after the holidays, at our BRANCH STORE,
No. 554 BROADWAY, NEXT TO TIFFANY'S,
A complete assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Furs, made up in the best manner and at the lowest prices. Great bargains in real Russia and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Ermine, &c., &c., &c.

RANDALL & FABBRI, No. 53 Broadway.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OUT AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
BLACK FRENCH MERINOS.
A TERRIBLE SACRIFICE.
75 per cent. below usual prices.

Splendid Goods at 58. and 68. per yard.
Call and see them at

W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No connection with any other store in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, 12 1-2 CENTS, stocking-yarn, 75 cents per pound; ribbon-velvets, buttons, bindings and trimmings, very cheap; corsets, hook fronts, 75 cents; also new shape skirts; from 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. English Hosiery and Alexandre's Gloves.

BARGAINS THIS WEEK.—VELVET BONnets, new styles, at $6, $7 and $8, worth $10 and $12 each. L. BINNS' millinery, largest and cheapest in the world, No. 781 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Children's hats, mourning bonnets.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or school, by a young lady, (salary no consideration) accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter writer, newspaper contributor, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience; highest testimonials and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York. Address TEACHER, Box No. 134, Albany, N. Y.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN, thoroughly educated and with several years' experience in teaching in best City families, has leisure for a few more pupils. Instruction in classics, modern languages, mathematics, &c. Boys fitted for college. The best of references given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS experience in teaching, desires a situation either in a public or private school. Can conduct any department. Sufficient references as to character and ability. Address TEACHER, Box No. 113 Peekskill, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation, as assistant teacher in a first-class boarding-school, where her services would be considered adequate to her board. Address DELTA, Union-square Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 659 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 123 6th-av., between 8th and 10th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LONGcontinued illness of the owner, the good-will, unfinished stock, tools and fixtures, of a first class table cutlery establishment, located in Newark, N. J., will be disposed of on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to WM. BOYD, Esq., No. 91 John-st.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH A SMALL capital in a light, lucrative, and strictly cash business, paying a good profit. This is an extra chance for a young man. Apply to J. CLIFT & CO., No. 349 Canal-st.

$15.000 OR $20,000.—ANY PARTY having this amount to invest in an operation that will pay handsomely, with no risk, may address T. I. H., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

SHEET IRON.

Russia and Belgian Sheet Iron, assorted numbers. For sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 295 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 27th inst. at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, the stock of one of the first cabinet makers of this City, consisting in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood suites in satin, brocatel, plush and reps, elegant rosewood armoir-a-glace, magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs, and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.

J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.

In consequence of Thursday, 28th inst., being holiday, we shall hold our next regular Weekly Auction Sale of BOOTS AND SHOES,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock.
Buyers are respectfully informed that this sale will be made up exclusively of
Fresh first-class seasonable Goods,
Including a large and attractive assortment of MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS,
Adapted to the best retail trade.
Cavalry Boots at private sale.

ALEXIS BRAGG & WARREN,
No. 30 Warren-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PARLOR PLATE SAFE,

By EDW. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant parlor silver and jewelry safe, made by Davidson, of Albany, is finished as a buffet, with marble-top, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY AND COLLECTION OF FINE PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF D. BERRIEN, JR., MORTGAGEE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a very valuable private library, consisting of about 1,000 volumes of standard, illustrated and miscellaneous books and works of reference. Among them are many rare French and German publications. In the collection will be found Rees & Chambers' Cyclopedia, Johnson's English Poets, Bacon's Works, Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, Waverley Novels, Bescherelle's Dictionaire Nationale, Reportoire Generale du Theatre Francais, Irving's Works, Shakespeare, Froissart's Chronicles, Works of J. J. Rousseau, Macaulay's History, Prescott's Works, Channing's Works, Life and Letters of John Adams, Hogarth's Works, (original old edition, with suppressed plates,) Moore's and Byron's Works, Cicero's Life and Letters, Natural History of New-York, 12 vols., and many others in various departments of literature.

ALSO, THE VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, which will be sold at precisely 1 o'clock P. M., in which will be found many cabinet gems by our first American and foreign artists, represented by Geo. Hall, D. Johnson, Brown, A. Wust, Blauvelt, Bellows, Oertel, Sontag, Verboeckhoven, Schelken, Mayer, Muller, Mofer, Lanier, Fyne, Fettier and others, from her last place. Also, several fine original old pictures.

They will be ready for exhibition as above on and after Wednesday, 27th, until day of sale, with catalogue, and will be positively sold as above. By order of

D. BERRIEN, Jr., Mortgagee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large stock of cabinet furniture, made expressly for City trade, consisting of parlor, library, dining-room and chamber suites, in rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany; parlor etageres, secretaries, centre and fancy tables, library and secretary bookcases, lounges, chairs, buffets, extension dining tables, side tables, wardrobes, amour-a-glace dressing tables, washstands, commodes, bedsteads, carpets, mirrors, and various other articles, as will appear in catalogue, making one of the largest and most varied assortments of first-class furniture to be found in the City. Sale positive. The attention of buyers is invited.

REFEREE'S SALE.—NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—MORRIS S. JESSUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against SAMUEL GILMAN and CHARLES A. SECOR.—Under and in pursuance of a decree entered in this action, the 19th day of November, 1861, I, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 30th of November, 1861, at 12 o'clock, at noon, thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, and also thirty-five thousand dollars of the Second Mortgage or Eastern Extension Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—JOHN LLOYD WILL sell on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 627 Broadway, the entire stock of a wholesale and retail Boot and Shoe establishment, consisting of gents', boys' and youths' calf boots, shoes and gaiters. Also, ladies', misses' and children's gaiters, slippers, Balmorals, &c.

The goods will be put up in lots to suit the City trade. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Sold by order of

DANIEL THOMPSON, Assignee.

E. ROTH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—E. ROTH will sell the beautiful household furniture of the large dwelling-house, No. 66 East 27th-st., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock precisely, consisting of velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, rosewood piano-forte, three parlor suites covered in satin brocatel, plush and reps, etageres, centre and pier tables, curtains, clocks, vases, and also all kinds of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak parlor, bedroom and dining furniture, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) Nov. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance and Bank Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Monday, Dec. 2.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURS AT AUCTION.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, at 11½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., an invoice of ladies' real mink, sable, marten and other capes, half-capes, muffs, cuffs, &c. They are now exhibition.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 14 Courtlandt-st., a large and varied assortment of boots and shoes, in good order. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. No. 114 Broadway.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, crocus, gladiolus, &c., in lots to suit. Warranted fresh imported and true to name.

AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF MAGIC lanterns, (lenses, 4½ inches,) with gas apparatus complete, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Nos. 562 and 564 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—The property corner Clinton-place and Mercer-st., recently vacated by Public School, 50x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BEIT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 329 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 121 West 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av. Rent $700 per annum. Inquire of L. A. CURTIS, No. 113 West 30th-st., or No. 15 Park-place.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms, 200x45 feet; engines, 1,000 horse-power.

SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—TWO OR THREE DESIRABLE ROOMS to let in a private family. References exchanged. No. 16 West 16th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE NO 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Inquire at No. 22 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, or No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house, No. 32 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.; second floor rooms to persons desiring first-class accommodations.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only, in 22d-st., first door west of Lexington-av., three-story, high basement, in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FRAME DWELLing house on Central Park, at 86th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1861, at 11 o'clock, (unless previously disposed of at private sale.) For terms, &c., apply at the Property Clerk's office, on 5th-av., opposite 65th-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE HOUSE AND Lot No. 226 Hudson-st., between Canal and Broome-sts. Lot 22.11x70 feet; house, 22.11x40 feet, three stories, brick, with slate roof. Terms accommodating. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM OF FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, IN Genessee Valley, 300 acres improved, buildings extensive, for sale or exchange for one-third Iowa or Illinois land or City property.

S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman, with unexceptionable City reference, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; can sew neatly, and understands doing up ladies' fine muslins. Call at No. 113 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or would make herself generally useful; has no objection to a respectable boarding-house; has three years of good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 354 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress and assist in washing and ironing, or would do general work for a small family; is tidy, active and intelligent; willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, 17 years of age, a situation to do light chamberwork and to attend to children; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 333 3d-av, between 25th and 26th sts., front room, first floor over the coffin store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—Situation wanted by two Welsh girls; one as chambermaid and laundress, or plain cooking, and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Call, for one day, at No. 510 8th-av., in the store, corner of 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing, by a young woman with the best of City reference. Apply at No. 1 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., University-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework. Call at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID—LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as chambermaid and the other as laundress; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 4 Depau-row, Bleecker-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 149 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 50 West 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a capable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and has no objection to take care of children; is willing and obliging, and has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a neat, tidy young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly. Best of City reference from her last place. Please call at No. 87 East 32d-st., near Lexington-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at her present place, No. 203 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and assist in the washing and ironing; has eight years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted by a young woman, in a private family or respectable boarding-house; will assist in the washing, Best of City reference. Apply at 109 East 16th-st.

AS COMPANION AND GOVERNESS.—THE advertiser wishes to secure a home, in or near New-York City, for a friend shortly to arrive from England. She has had fifteen years' experience as governess in the first families in Europe; but would prefer being companion to an elderly or invalid lady. Salary moderate for the present. Address Mrs. MOSSMOOR, Brooklyn Post-office, before Dec. 1.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF LONG experience as first-class cook, wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference as to character and capability; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 489 3d-av., near 35th-st., or address S. A., Union-square Post-office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; understands all sorts of soups and jellies, game and poultry, and is an excellent baker; would have no objection to go in a small family to do washing and ironing; has good reference. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 107 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the candy and variety store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A RESpectable woman, as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing and ironing: best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A Scotch Protestant girl; she is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; will assist with washing and ironing; will go to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS CAPAble cook, by a competent woman, in all kinds of cooking and is a good baker of pastry, or assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the plain washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 335 6th-av., corner 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; has the best City references. Call at No. 91 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, who perfectly understands her business; soups, game, poultry and desserts; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A very respectable woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is capable and willing to assist in the washing of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at or address, for 2 days, No. 339 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; has the very best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 36 West 13th-st., first floor.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as first-rate cook, in a private family; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 126 East 16th-st.

AS COOK—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; WANTED, a situation by a young woman; City reference of 4 years. None but a lady need apply at No. 80 16th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by a young girl, and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 44 West 30th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable woman, a Scotch Presbyterian, as a professed cook. Call, for two days, at 28 East 11th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable person, a situation to do the cooking and assist with the washing and ironing of a small private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker. Best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 248 East 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or would take a laundress' place, in a small family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the very best City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 231 West 39th-st., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, who is not afraid of work, a situation as cook and to do the washing and ironing in the best style, or as thorough cook in a private family or boarding house; wages $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, by a respect

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

REMITTANCES TO
ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
Sight drafts in sums from £1 upwards, on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
GOOD EVERYWHERE. Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS.
No. 247 BROADWAY; corner Murray-st.
No. 76 WALL, corner Pearl-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
For the sale of
7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES
Ready for delivery in sums to suit.
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
E. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS
For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK.—THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1855, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the highest or lowest proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, } HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROposals for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,000,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly, at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.

HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the River Line Bonds, Income Bonds, Dividend Bonds, and Bills Payable, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, who wish to avail themselves of the terms proposed by the Company, that the books will remain open for the purpose of making exchanges, until Dec. 21, 1861. The new Mortgage Bonds of the Company will be delivered in exchange for the above mentioned securities at any time before the day specified, by H. C. Kingsley, at No. 25 William-st., New-York and at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1861.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the Office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of these bonds, not yet extended for twenty years, are requested to present their bonds, without delay, at the office of the Company, at the foot of Duane-st., for extension. Those unwilling to extend will receive par and interest for their bonds, from parties who are willing to extend them, on presenting them at said office, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week, at from 10 to 12 o'clock, until the 1st day of December.

TO HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale of ten (10) La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads Eastern Division Sinking Fund Bonds, of one thousand dollars each, for any less amount, will be received by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Sinking Fund Agent, at said Company's Office, No. 48 Wall-st., until the 2d day of December, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

Nov. 22, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend (5 per cent.) of four per cent., out of the surplus profits of the Company, payable to the Stockholders at this Office, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

$15.000 TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTgage, in sums of about $5,000. Being a non-resident's property, it will only be lent on first-class improved property in the City of New-York worth double the amount lent. No brokerage asked, and no broker need apply. Apply to E. RANDOLPH ROBINSON, No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., } NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

TWO ADDITIONAL COUPONS PAYABLE July 1, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863, on the full paid stock of this Company, will be deliverable on presentation of certificates at this office, on or after the 1st day of December.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, 2d December, next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

W. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, NOV. 26, 1861.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after Monday, the second day of December next.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INSURANCE.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts.
Stock Oppital, (all paid in)..... $500,000
Assets, July 1, 1861..... 1,947,436
Liabilities..... 14,550
Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at the lowest rates consistent with security, and divides
THREE-FOURTHS OF THE NET PROFITS
of the business annually to holders of its policies, in scrip bearing interest.
1st Dividend to customers, July 9, 1857, 33⅓ per cent.
2d " " " 6, '58, 50 "
3d " " " 14, '59, 50 "
4th " " " 12, '60, 45 "
5th " " " 5, '61, 35 "
S. H. LAMPORT, Sec. GEORGE T. HOPE, Pres.
CHAS. POM, Assist. Sec.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Passengers.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Dec. 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 7,
The United States Mail
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at noon.

This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer ARAGO will sail Jan. 4.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA..... SATURDAY, Nov. 30
CITY OF MANCHESTER..... SATURDAY, Dec. 7
CITY OF BALTIMORE..... SATURDAY, Dec. 14

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..... $75 | Steerage..... $30
First Cabin to London..... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 38
First Cabin to Hamburg.. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg.... 35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 9 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY.....Nov. 11|TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862
TUESDAY.....Dec. 10|TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862

Passage money to Nassau..... $45
Passage money to Havana..... 60

All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $26.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 66 Broad-st.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY.—At No. 34½ Pine-st. O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer, HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday,* Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 8 A. M.
Tuesday,* Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Nov. 27, 10 A. M.	Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 9 A. M.
Wednesday,* Nov. 27, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 11 A. M.	Thursday,* Nov. 28, 2 P. M.
Friday,* Nov. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.	Saturday,* Nov. 30, 2 P. M.
Monday,* Dec. 2, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 9 A. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 3, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Dec. 4, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday,* Dec. 5, 8 A. M.
Friday,* Dec. 6, 12 M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 12 M.	Saturday,* Dec. 7, 12 M.
Monday,* Dec. 9, 1:40 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 2 P. M.	Tuesday,* Dec. 10, 3½ A. M.
Wednesday,* Dec. 11, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 11, 10½ A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before HIGHLAND LIGHT.

Fare to Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's stages and steamers, 35 cents through. Tickets on the boat. Days marked thus,* steamer Long Branch.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James Slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will commence running two trips each week, Nov. 6, leaving WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, &c.—THE steamer ALICE PRICE, leaves Catharine Market slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Fare 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¾ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syossett; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M., for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Nunsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.

JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—PILOT RALPH NOBLE WAS, AT A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, suspended from acting as Sandy Hook Pilot. Any person employing him as such, during his suspension, will be subject to the penalty of the law.

By order. F. PERKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army, No. 1,239 Girard-st., Philadelphia, until 12 o'clock M., on the 6th of December next, for furnishing one hundred four-wheeled ambulances, known as the Tripler pattern, to be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tripler Ambulances."

AMBULANCE (Body.)

Sills 11 feet long, out to out, (including foot-board,) 3¼ inches wide by 2½ inches deep. The foot-board is 11½ inches wide, made of 1-inch stuff, and fastened on the sills by 3/8-inch bolts at each end. The sills are made at front end so as to incline the foot-board upwards. There are eight studs on each side, 1¾ inches square; sides are solid panels of ⅞-inch boards, 30 inches high (with middle rail) from top of sill to top of rail on panels. There is a top rail about 4½ inches above; this rail is fastened to the studs. The body is 8 feet 9½ inches in length in the clear, from outside of tail-piece to box in front, and 4 feet wide in the clear, front, or head-board, 15 inches high, 5 feet high in centre from floor to ridge pole, and top made oval, 6 bows 2x⅞ inches, fastened to rails and studs with screws outside.

In second lower panel or 2 feet from front on each side, there is a wicket door 8½ inches wide and 16½ inches long. This door is made to slide in a groove on inside; the seat for driver is made of the lid of box with cushion; the box is 18 inches wide, 11½ inches in the clear, with partition in the middle; the lazy back is fastened to the lid of box, plain hand lock on side, to which is attached an iron rod or lever alongside of body; to the lever is a strap by which the driver locks the wagon.

A middle bar 3½x2½ inches is bolted on sills, for the hindside spring, 2 braces on tail end of body reaching from tail-piece to top rail.

Framework of body to be of best white oak timber thoroughly seasoned, the bows to be of white ash; panels to be of poplar thoroughly seasoned.

Curtains to be strapped, straps to be sewed on with harness thread well waxed.

SPRINGS OF AMBULANCE.

Springs to be best quality spring steel. Back spring 4 feet 2 inches long from centre to centre; side springs back 3 feet 10 inches centre to centre; front back spring 4 feet 2 inches centre to centre; the cross springs are 2¾ inches wide, 7 plates; the side springs 2½ inches wide by 6 plates; side springs front 3 feet 10 inches long centre to centre.

Axles of iron, to be case-hardened, 1⅛ square, turned edgewise, with nuts on ends. Boxes 8½ long, 1¾x1½ inches.

Hubs of gum or locust thoroughly seasoned; the spokes and felloes to be of white oak thoroughly seasoned.

Hind wheels 4 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7½x10 inches, spokes 1¾x2 inches at the shoulders, tire 2 inches wide and ¾ inch thick, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Front wheels 3 feet 8 inches high, without the tire, hubs 7¾x10 inches, spokes 2x1¾ inches at the shoulder, felloes 2½ inches deep.

Hounds and half hounds, to be of white oak, of best quality, and without defects. Half hounds, 2 feet long; 5th wheel, 2 feet diameter, 1½ inches x¾ inch.

Whole hounds, 4 feet 4 inches long; 3 cross-bars on 5th wheel, 2 inches square; cross bar on front hounds 4 feet 8 inches long, the steps on each side are fastened to this cross bar.

Double trees, 4 feet long, ironed, same as those of *omnibuses*, as is also the whole running gear, the double trees, and lead tree to be of white hickory, without defects, and thoroughly seasoned.

Tongue, 10 feet 6 inches long, 4 inch x2½ inch at front of jaws of hounds, and tapers to 2¼ inches square at back end; at front end it tapers to 1¾ inches round; a hook with eye in it goes on top of tongue to attach lead bar for lead horse; lead bar same length as doubletree, made light; tongue to be of white oak, of the best quality, and free from defects.

LITTER OF AMBULANCE.

6 feet 7½ inches long, 1 foot 10 inches wide; panels, 4½ inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, of poplar, and has a solid bottom; mattress is made of heavy oil-cloth, stuffed with best quality curled horse hair; the cover of litters is fastened to panels of litter by a leather binding, and locked all around; in each frame of litter there are to be sixteen mattrass springs; cross strips to be made of best quality oak.

The framework for upper litters is composed of three cross strips, one on each end and one in the middle; one cross-piece on top, on each side, and two in the middle for tracks to run the litter in on; the tracks are made in the bottom as well as the upper, ⅞-inch x¾-inch iron, and extend the whole length of body from inside of tail-piece; there are three rollers on each side of litter frame, with flange, same as regular railroad car wheels.

There are 4 litters for each wagon: 4 small pillows and 2 cushions, one for driver and one for back seat; on each side of litter frame there is an iron handle, made to slip in and out; these handles are let in, level with the litter frame, 21 inches long, made to come out, say 15 inches, without being checked.

There is also a hook in each end of the frame to keep it in place, when in the body, and fastens to a staple in the floor, let in so as to be nearly level; upper litters the same; the staple is put in the front and back cross bar.

Tail-board to be made of ash, 15 inches wide, by full 1-inch stuff, and when down, rest on joint hinges, forming a foot-board, supported, when down, by a leather strap 2 inches wide, which goes around the tail-piece at each end, between the panel and the braces; when up, it forms the tail-board.

A movable seat goes in body, back of litters, made of 1-inch boards, and end-pieces; the bottom is 18 inches wide, and board to form lazy back, 15 inches high; this has a cushion; the tail-board is fastened, when up, by hooks, secured to middle rail.

Each side of the body of the ambulance to be mark d U S.; all other parts to be lettered U. S.

It is agreed and distinctly understood that the ambulances are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one ambulance will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together; and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work, in all its parts, faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected, from time to time as it progresses, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted, by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

The ambulances are to be delivered in Philadelphia, if desired by the Quartermaster's Department.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF THE WATER COMMISSIONERS, } JERSEY CITY, Nov. 7, 1861.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received by the Water Commissioners of Jersey City until Monday, 2d of December next, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for furnishing about 29,000 feet of cast-iron water-pipe, 36 inches in diameter. Specifications, and all necessary information in relation to the work may be had on application at this office. The right to reject all bids is reserved, if deemed for the interests of the city to do so.

R. C. RACOT, Supt. and Engineer.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, and Hysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathings	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and The Doloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough. Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Scurfy Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism. Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eye Aids, Failing or weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
0	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case and Book..$3 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review*, &c.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 668 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

the Scott, Totten and Cameron Batteries. The Captain of the *Niagara* had reported that several gunboats would be necessary to defend the island at certain points.

Fort McRae, as will be seen by referring to our map, is the nearest point to Perdido Bay, (the mouth of the Perdido River,) and would be within short range of the *Niagara's* guns—passing up the main ship channel. Fort Barrancas would also be within easy range of our guns, and the Navy-yard, the most distant point, could likewise be reached, thus enabling the *Niagara* to cover the landing of a force to attack these positions in the rear. The guns in these batteries are immovable, and a rear attack with 3,000 men would place the entire position in the hands of the National troops.

By the advices from secession sources which we publish this morning, it would seem that Col. BROWN, aided by the *Niagara* and *Colorado*, had anticipated the projected attack of the rebels. The true results must reach us now in a few days, as the affair evidently commenced last Saturday. The statement that the *Colorado* had gone to Ship Island at latest advices, does not disprove the reported fact that she was of PICKENS at the engagement, as she might have steamed back there in a few hours. A short time ago Col. BROWN told a gentleman now in this City, that he could drive the enemy out of every one of his works; but he said it would take 7,500 men to hold the shore works against the rebels, and until the Government was ready to occupy Pensacola it was of no use to waste powder on BRAGG. He therefore did not mean to fire unless first attacked. In that case he proposed to return the fire of the enemy and show him his power.

Whether that part of the naval expedition which did not enter Port Royal sailed to Fort Pickens, and whether, with this aid, BROWN began offensive operations is not known. A letter from Pensacola, under date of Nov. 11, in the Richmond *Dispatch*, says:

"They (the National Government) have kept but one ship off the island since the first of last month until Saturday last, when daylight showed us six large vessels off the Fort, and it was supposed that our allotment of the "armada" had arrived, but the following night three of them disappeared. They are trying to be as mysterious as possible in their movements."

We shall doubtless get reliable details of the affair in a few days.

THE STEAM FRIGATES COLORADO AND NIAGARA.—The *Colorado*, BAILEY, Commander, reported to have taken part in the affair off Fort Pickens, is a steam-frigate of 3,400 tons, carrying 44 guns and a crew of 560 officers and men, and was built in 1855. She has cruised in the Gulf, in the vicinity of Pensacola, for some time, as one of the blockading squadron. It was this vessel which lately sent out a boat expedition to capture the privateer *Judith*, lying under the guns of the Pensacola Navy-yard, which, after a sharp engagement, succeeded in setting the privateer on fire. She can throw a broadside of 1,414 pounds, and her armament cost $85,240. She never cruised in foreign climes, having only acted as flagship of the Home Squadron.

The *Niagara*, MCKEAN, Commander, is a steam frigate of 4,580 tons, carrying 12 guns and a crew of 640 men. She also has been acting as one of the Gulf blockading squadron. It will be remembered that she arrived at the Southwest Past just after the naval engagement with Don Quixote HOLLINS.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS
ON THE
SOUTHERN INSURRECTION;
AND
Power of a Republican Government to Suppress it.

A large and appreciative audience assembled, last evening, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, brought together by the announcement that Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS would deliver an address on "The Southern Insurrection, and the Constitutional Power of a Republican Government to Suppress it."

At 8 o'clock, Mr. DAVIS appeared upon the platform, accompanied by the President of the Mercantile Library Association, and was received by hearty demonstrations of applause.

The President, in introducing the speaker, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The announcement made on the evening of Mr. EVERETT's address is to-night fulfilled. It is to be our privilege to listen to a new analysis of the great question of the rebellion, and on the constitutional power of the Government for its suppression, from the lips of a patriot of Maryland. [Cheers.] Yes, a patriot, whose distinguished name receives new lustre from the noble position with which, through these days of our national humiliation, it has been identified. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the pleasure to introduce to you HENRY WINTER DAVIS, of Maryland.

Mr. DAVIS came forward, and, when the applause which welcomed him subsided, said:

MR. DAVIS' ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION—In the corner-stone of the southern wing of the capital at Washington, in the handwriting of DANIEL WEBSTER, are the following words: "If, hereafter, it shall be the will of God that this structure shall fall, its bases and its foundations be upturned, and this stone be brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm; that the Constitution still exists unimpaired in all its original usefulness and glory, every year more and more attracting the admiration of the world—more and more winning the confidence and affection of the American people." Those words were uttered about ten years ago. DANIEL WEBSTER has not been gathered to his fathers ten years, and that stone is now rocked by the earthquake of revolution. Those institutions which he thus supposed he was announcing to a distant futurity, seem to have been brought in question both in the affections of the American people and in the respect of nations abroad. And were he now called upon to rewrite that solemn proclamation to the future, he would vary it in more than one particular; he would say that the Union of the United States of America is now assailed and shaken to its foundation; he would say that the Constitution of the United States, apparently, has ceased to command, in great measure, the confidence of the people, and has ceased to advance in the respect of foreign nations; and that the people of the United States are finding a master. The path of any nation in the pursuit of a master is broad enough and varied in its aspects. There are nations who have sought him by reason of the imperfection of their National institutions. There are nations who have sought him through civil strife. There are nations who have hugged him at the hands of foreign intervention. There are nations who have sought him in their own vice and corruption—the degeneracy from pristine virtue—the forgetfulness of the great principles of their own Government. There are those who have found him by the too fierce struggle in political parties and the still fiercer struggle of internecine strife between different sections of the same great country. The people of America now exhibit more than one of the symptoms of that fatal search. They apparently are following—one portion of the country—in the path of Mexico. A defeat at the ballot-box is to be readjusted by an appeal to the bayonet. The other great region of the country seems to be following them in that deadly path, though under forms a little different. They are seeking a master unconsciously—not so palpably—not less surely—not less fatally, by the blindness with which they rush to the civil struggle—by the forgetfulness which they exhibit of the great conservative principles of their own Government—by the readiness that they exhibit to cast into the gulf their most precious treasures of constitutional liberty, if only they may fill up the breach of national integrity. They seem fatally bent upon laying their liberty a sacrifice upon the altar of liberty. When DANIEL WEBSTER died the nation was boasting of its preeminent prospective greatness. When JAMES BUCHANAN left the Presidential Chair it was almost ready to have the history of Herod for its epitaph. Clothed in royal robes, arrayed upon its throne, boasting of its omnipotence, it was eaten of worms and near to giving up the ghost. The walls of the Constitution seemed shaken to their foundation. Thoughtful eyes were first directed to the great demoralization which was pervading the country—the great, the silent, the momentous change that had taken place in the unsettling of the foundations of the Republic by that remarkable judgment of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott decision, when beneath the extraordinary pressure of the times the very caryatides of the Republic seemed to crouch and bend beneath the unwieldly burden. The step went on more earnest, more vigorous, more hopeful as it progressed, and as it neared the outbreak of rebellion all the energy seemed to be concentrated in the assailant, all the doubt, all the hesitation, all the timidity seemed to cluster around those who were loyal, as if to them hand and foot, paralyzed, as it were, before the specter of national destruction. And then it was that those who were assailing the Republic thought their day was come to move openly forward to the accomplishment of that which they had in secret been long preparing. Then it was that they boastfully proclaimed in the hearing of the nation that "York is joined to Bolinbroke, and all your Northern castles yielded up, and all your Southern gentlemen joined in arms upon his party." Then it was that the sovereign people, taught by ruthless messengers in accents breathless of anxiety, were told that their sovereign power was menaced and threatened with destruction—that "white beards had armed their hairless scalps against thy sovereignty—that boys, with women's voices, clothed their female limbs in stuff unwieldy and arms against thy majesty." Then "thy beardsmen learned to bend their bow against thy crown." The people thought the picture true. They thought that the boast of the assailant marked the event that was about to occur, and that the Republic was at it last gasp. Men at Washington, as officers of State, went through the vain formality of peacefully withdrawing from the Union while preparing for the deadly struggle that has now been inaugurated. Men supposed that the last day of the Republic had come. Men gathered around the sick-bed of the dying patient and talked quietly and softly for fear of disturbing his last moments. And when men spoke of coercion, even in whispered and bated breath, they were put far off from the bed of the dying patient as indicating the exertion that would more rapidly bring to pass the catastrophe that all anticipated. [Applause.] And then an unaccustomed event—a strange sound was heard—a new thing under the sun—American hands armed and pointed cannon at American breasts. American hands battered down an American fortress. American hands dragged down the standard of the Republic, and boasted that *they* first trailed it in the dust. Then soon it was apparent that the appearance of death might pervade the nation, but the reality was not there. Nerves of exquisite tenderness had been touched, and it vibrated to the heart of the people, and as one man, from California to the Atlantic, the American nation arose, and cast off its premature grave-clothes, and challenged its right to be a nation of history. [Applause.] Then at death's door the people called for action—action upon a new theory—action upon new principles and for new purposes—action outside of all recognized and used paths over which the American people had tried—action at the bidding of one stern result and irresistible impulse that seemed for an instant to blind for months the American mind, to make them forget the great principles of the Constitution, which was framed after the experience of revolution, and is competent to carry the nation through another revolution. They supposed, because they had not hitherto been called upon to deal with the great question of the suppression of insurrection—of the guaranty of republican government to the States—of the assertion of the supreme authority of the Government—they supposed that laws were meant for times of peace, and that constitutions were only to rule in courts of law. The cry was, "Give them as good as they send; do as they do; make their acts, which you protest against, the measure of your conduct; we cannot afford protection to traitors; the laws are silent in the midst of arms; necessity is above all law; the safety of the people is the only law." And these maxims, unheard of before in American law and in the councils of legislation—I need not say never dreamed of in the courts of justice—these maxims in a great measure ruled the Government in its dealing with the existing troubles, in the modes in which it attempted to deal with the great and terrible rebellion that we are called upon to suppress—ruled it, not at its own suggestion or inspiration—not against the will of the people; but the people leading the Government on, urging it on, prompting it, rejoicing over every arbitrary act, calling for more vigorous measures, when the vigor had already, in more than one instance, overstepped the bounds of law, seeing nothing but the enemy before it, and supposing that enemies against laws were to be subdued by disregard of the fundamental principles of the Government. I do not think I have overstated the case. Certainly, it is not my disposition to overstate the case. I do not know any one that is more interested—no one here, certainly, is so much interested—in the suppression of this rebellion as I am personally. You see the conflagration from the distance; it blisters me at my side. [Applause.] You can survive; we in Maryland can only live as those on the side of a gulf, perpetually tending to plunge into its depths, unless we can cross. It is for us life and liberty—it is for you greatness and prosperity. If energetic or illegal measures are necessary, I am more bound to resort to them. I find nothing connected with all the difficulty so dangerous—nothing, in my sight, so threatening in the future—nothing I find myself so unable to deal with—as the temper of the public mind in dealing with this great rebellion. Not that I have tenderness for the parricidal hands that have lifted weapons against the heart of the nation. Let them perish. [Loud applause.] But in their grave I do not wish to see American liberty perish. [Cheers.] It is time, it is true, that the energy of the nation having now been aroused—our hosts lining our whole borders, flaming with the conflict—every man conscious that the nation will not die a dog's death and perish from rottenness off the face of the earth—it becomes us now to turn our eyes upon the principles on which the contest is to be waged; to hold those in authority responsible, not merely for energy, but legality—to silence the sneer with which men are met when they call the attention of their neighbors to the limits of law and the Constitution. Let them understand that the American Government will not be so degraded in the eyes of history as to be driven to the necessity of inaugurating revolution for the purpose of suppressing another revolution. [Loud cheers.]

They who speak about extraordinary methods—of the necessity of usurpation—of the necessity of neglecting the "technicalites of law," as they politely term them,—the necessity of departing from all "red tapeism," which is the ordinary phrase to describe the regular operations of the Government, conducted by wise men:—these men must be taught (and it is for gentlemen like you to teach them) that it does not prove a man is disloyal, that he thinks the Constitution, so much better than his neighbor, as to suppose it is not only powerful in peace, but powerful in war; that its ægis is not only so broad as to be able to protect generations in times of peace, but in the midst of civil war, the surest protection; in the face of national disaster, the surest refuge. [Cheers.] Let us turn our eyes over the acts, or some of them, which have been resorted to by the Government in the name of the suppression of the rebellion, and with the accord of the people. If it is usurpation, it is usurpation against a willing people. If it is illegal, it is illegality prompted by the people. It may be that that removes the sting that otherwise would inhere in it had it been adopted upon the mere suggestion of those in authority. But it is equally certain that, with the purpose I am now addressing you, the acclaim of the people is a most dangerous symptom. We have seen in the midst of the American Republic, in the midst of the nineteenth century, after more than eighty years of Republican rule, under a plainly-written Constitution,—we have seen a Republican Administration assume the right to declare and act upon martial law. We have seen a military commander in charge of a great and important district, within two months, I believe, after Congress had adjourned, issue a proclamation inaugurating, formally, martial law over two-thirds of the State of Missouri—threatening with death, at the dictation of drum-head court-martial, any one caught in arms within the district prescribed by his will. We have seen him assume the right to disregard the law ere the ink was dry, confiscating those whom the law, by omitting, said could not be confiscated. We have seen (and those who have seen them must have laughed) deeds of manumission, signed "JOHN C. FREMONT, General-Commanding." [Enthusiastic cheers for JOHN C. FREMONT, mingled with hisses—"three cheers for FREMONT."]

Mr. DAVIS—Free speech, where I speak. [Applause.] I have seen tempestuous assemblies in my days. Not only such deeds as I have referred to, merely as historically of great moment at this time, but if the papers are to be trusted, I have seen likewise statements that two or three, or four individuals have been convicted before a Court-martial, in the State of Missouri, presided over by a Colonel of Illinois volunteers, (that is the judicial tribunal,) convicted of being in arms against the United States—that is, treason—and sentenced to hard labor during the war.

The President, with the advice of the chief law officer of the Government—a gentleman for whom I entertain, personally and politically, the very highest regard, and whom I am entitled to call my friend in more than one aspect—has, under the pressure of the emergency of the times, asserted a right in the President, and the President has acted upon it, in various instances, in form, at least, to suspend the right of *habeas corpus*. We have seen, likewise, (and when we remember that it is the middle of the Nineteenth Century, we may very well be startled at the very reference,) we have seen at least one newspaper—probably more than one newspaper—stopped because of the character of its articles. [Applause.] We have seen more than one newspaper—(they do not express my sentiments)—we have seen more than one newspaper excluded from the service of the mails without authority of law. We have seen a Provost Marshal—the executive officer of a camp—inaugurate a civil court in Alexandria, Va.; and, I presume, I address not a few of the gentlemen of the mercantile profession of New-York, if the papers have not again misled me. I think I saw a few days ago that the Chamber of Commerce had suggested to the President that he should vest authority in the Provost-Marshal to continue the civil jurisdiction. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] We have seen executed, as nothing of the kind has been executed in any despotic country of Europe, and with a completeness and precision, and secrecy and dispatch, that would have done honor to the Chief of Police of France, the seizure of all the telegrams in all the telegraph-offices, from one end to the other of the American Republic, I believe in one day. [Loud applause.] We have seen, I believe, without any authority of law—(at least, if there be any, it has entirely escaped my careful examination of the statutes of the last session of Congress, where I had not the honor to assist, and I know it did not exist previously)—we have seen an order from the Secretary of State saying that no man shall leave the United States without a passport. [Renewed applause.] Now, these things are not cast in the teeth of anybody, nor stated for the purpose of crimination. I use them historically; I use them for the lesson they teach. I use them to bring them before you, men of America, where you this day stand, after your Republican Government has been in full and blessed operation for over eighty years. To go no further with the narration—I need not refer to the subject of continued arrests, apparently outside of the necessity of military suppression—arrests which ought to be authorized by an act of Congress, or might be authorized by act of the State Legislature, but which have not been authorized, so far as I am aware, by any legislative sanction at all; and with reference to many of those arrested, indeed nearly to all of them, the execution of the writ of *habeas corpus* has in some instances been prevented; in other instances it has been refused obedience, I do not say unjustifiably; I shall discuss that hereafter. We have seen a judge of the highest court of record, in the District of Columbia, held prisoner in his house, with a soldier marching up and down before the door, with bayonet on his shoulder. [Cries of "Serve him right!" "serve him right!"]

We have not yet reached the question whether it has served him right or not. [Cheers.] About the fact there is no doubt; that there was no sworn statement against him there is no doubt; that the ordinary formalities of law were not pursued there is no doubt. If he was guilty let him be punished by law; if he was bearing arms, or about to bear arms, let it be known, and the world will justify the act. [Applause.]

These things are the history, except the military movements of armies, of the attempt of the United States Government to suppress the insurrection. Two very different views (I submit both erroneous) have been expressed with reference to the events that I have mentioned. The enemies of the Government have cried out about cruel, despotic, illegal oppression. The friends of the Government have said, it is not to be called oppression; it may not be legal; we doubt if they are legal; but they are justified by the necessity of the case. [Applause.] The enemies of the Government have applied their assaults to every act of every kind, everywhere, which indicated energy, which was out of the ordinary judicial course of proceeding, which was necessary to deal with the rebellion, without discrimination; and the friends of the Government, when they found all the acts of the Government assailed indiscriminately, half persuaded themselves that the Constitutional and legal powers of the Government were not sufficient to suppress the rebellion, and apparently agreed with the enemies of the Government that there was no legal, Constitutional authority in the Government to take strong, vigorous, military measures, and, therefore, concurring in the error. They defended the acts upon the law of necessity. Now, fellow-citizens, there is this to be said if the Government of the United States, is in all respects, as the friends of the Government and of the suppression of the rebellion generally maintain, we are brought face to face with one grave question, which every one here will see is of great significance. If the Constitutional powers of the Government are not sufficient for the suppression of the rebellion—(I mean the Constitutional powers of the Government not construed by the standard of South Carolina,—measured by the standard of DANIEL WEBSTER,—measured by the standard of HENRY CLAY—[cheers]—measured by the standard of ABRAHAM LINCOLN—[enthusiastic applause]—if the Constitution of the United States does not confer power upon the Government to deal with a great rebellion like this, then, gentlemen, I wish you to draw your conclusion. Mine is that the Government of GEORGE WASHINGTON has failed! [Hisses, and cries of "No!"] If the Government that he founded cannot deal with the events before it, it is not an inference of logic—it is the verdict of history—it has failed. [Hisses.] And hissing can't change the verdict. [Laughter.] Or else the hiss is to be interpreted in this sense—that the Government has not failed, although it does not afford power to deal with the rebellion, which yet it is its duty to suppress. I say, gentlemen, *if* the Constitution does not furnish these powers, then the people of the United States are in the face of another revolution. If you cannot find, within the limits of the law written down, the mode and method by which you are to stamp out this rebellion, by what law is the President to be guided?

A VOICE—The law of self-preservation.

Mr. DAVIS—The law of LOUIS NAPOLEON.

A VOICE—The law of military power.

Mr. DAVIS—The law of JULIUS CÆSAR—the law of the master over the slave. Are you free men of the North as well as the men of Maryland? I do not know what you think of GEORGE WASHINGTON, but I shall not sully his memory until, with all the lights before me, I shall have read the law he proposed for the government of the Republic, and see, with the light of the Courts, the light of great men, the light of experience, of necessity and of nationality, whether we cannot find on the face of the Constitution, without making ourselves slaves, (for it is to be a slave to be bound to obey the will of anybody beyond the limits of law)—to see if we cannot, without making ourselves slaves, stamp out this rebellion. [Loud cheers.]

And I say, in the first place, that martial-law, whatever else is allowed, and while in my judgment, the authority vested in the United States, applied in its proper forms, and described by its constitutional language, is ample—I say that martial-law, in any sense in which it is known to the history of the world, is something which is excluded from our system, and which we ourselves and our forefathers have been careful to exclude, because upon their deliberate judgment they considered that that was an arbitrary exercise of discretion that could not be safely vested anywhere within our system of Government. Why, what is martial law? I wish to correct the popular mind, by bringing their attention to the meaning of the words they are using every day. They are all of them crying out for martial-law. If they mean the direction of military authority against armed opposition—the direction of the military power to disperse military resistance, why don't they use the language of the Constitution, and speak of "calling out the militia to suppress the insurrection?" But they use the word "martial law," we must be allowed to interpret it in the only sense in which it is known to the history of the world; and WELLINGTON has defined it, "It is the will of the Commander-in-Chief." Does the President, of his will, possess the power to declare, to inaugurate, or to enact martial law? Unless it is the perpetual law of the Republic, it cannot be enacted by him, nor declared by him, nor declared by anybody that he may authorize to declare it, because the Constitution says—and this is a war for the Constitution as well as for the Union—the Constitution says that "all the legislative powers herein granted is vested in Congress." Then the President cannot proclaim it. Why, what is martial law? Mere will, limited by no definition even, controlled by nothing except power. The will of the Commander-in-Chief, in his discretion under the circumstances—his determination to know this and to forbid that—the right to judge people by court's martial—the right to order men to be shot down by a file of soldiers for violating any arbitrary rule—the right to disregard the limitations of the Constitution with reference to trials for treason. The Constitution says that no man shall be tried for treason except by a jury. Martial law has said that he may be tried before a court martial. It is blind fate. It is enacted at the dictation of necessity, and necessity owns no law. It is proclaimed in the name of the public safety—it is the annihilation of every guarantee of the public liberty. With us, our Constitution, framed by GEORGE WASHINGTON, is the great safeguard of the country. That Constitution is the safety of the people. Above it there is no necessity—beyond it there is no law—outside of it there is no security. It does not use the word "martial law;" it does not vest authority to declare martial law anywhere in anybody. It forbids it, for it prohibits arbitrary trials—it prohibits any trial but that by jury. It prohibits arbitrary confiscations of property; it prohibits arbitrary trial for personal freedom. It provides under proper sanction and with proper limitation for great emergencies such as that through which we are now passing. But the Constitution was formed by a man who had read the Petition of Right; who knew that Britons had always opposed and strenuously denied to their sovereigns the right to issue commissions for trial by martial law; it was framed by a man who knew that one of the petitions of the great Petition was, after reciting that divers commissions had issued under their own Majesty's seal for trial by the forms of martial law, whereby divers of His Majesty's citizens had been executed, contrary to the law of the land—that the law of the land did not recognize any such commissions; that it prohibited it; that hereafter no other such commisson should be enforced, and that none of the laws of the land should be prevented of their application, but that all trials should be according to the law of the land in all prosecutions, civil and criminal. And it was in view, of that piece of revolutionary history (for it was for that principle that England made their revolution) that our forefathers made their revolution—it was to secure that privilege that the men who made the revolution inaugurated these principles as a solemn part of the Constitution of the Government, which they formed, for every emergency, excluding by pointed prohibitions all arbitrary authority, all temporary jurisdiction, all commissions of martial law—everything but the ordinary course of the courts, where the liberty of the citizen, or his rights of property, are in any manner to be disturbed or touched. Now, gentlemen of the Association, if, as I have already said, we are drifting to the mere arbitrary will of those in power, although backed by the will of the great mass of the people, we are on the eve of a more dangerous revolution than that we are now endeavoring to stamp out. I pray you to listen to the words of history and an example, for we are close upon the tracks of the great example of Rome, who alone, with the exception of England—a great, free, popular Government that for hundreds of years had maintained intact the power of the people by adherence to the laws by the forms of their forefathers—adhered to them intact by strict limitations of authority, by keeping grasped in the hands of the constituted authorities the legislative power—by forbidding the transgression of the legislative power or the usurpation of it, or the assumption of it, by their officers. And the whole history is summed up in one significant passage in the Institutes of Justinian, in describing the various sources of law down to the fourth or fifth century, long after the republic had ceased to be anything but a name—when arbitrary will was the practical government, and no life was secure if the Prince chose to take it. That great institute of law, in one sentence, says the history of the progress from Freedom to Slavery, first, is the law made by the people on the motion of the Senate; then the plebiscite made by the plebeians in their ascendancy; then the edicts from time to time uttered by the Senate, their great aristocratic body—that was all the sources of law known to the ancient Republic in its days of freedom and glory, on which classic scholars still like to dwell, and where men in republics still draw their most inspired examples. Then that significant history proceeds: "There are not only those sources of law, but also what pleased the Prince has the force of law." When we shall have passed beyond the limits of the Constitution of the United States, and beyond the limits of the Acts of Congress, and beyond the limits of the recognized tribunals of the country, and shall have found, or thought we have found, them insufficient for great emergencies, and accordingly at the suggestion of the popular clamor, rather than take the trouble to find out the forms of authority known to the law, to use and interpret the solemn words of the Constitution, meaning arbitrary methods, short methods, methods devised at the suggestion of the crowd, at the impatience of the citizen, at the suggestion of terror of mind, which, not being in the habit of thinking of such things, finding itself in the presence of circumstances of danger, and looking in every direction wildly for some protection, we shall find a body of precedents for which the last six months has been made so notable as a foundation; and then, when you and I have gone to our graves, and when our children are enjoying this glorious climate, some of their jurists, advising some Justinian to keep the precepts of law that contains not only the ancient legislation in time of peace, but the edicts of the pretor and of arbitrary authority, will say "not only those sources of law, but also what pleases the master of the American people." He wouldn't call that law—wouldn't say it is law. He can't use the language of the Constitution and say, "that is the law made by Congress in pursuance of its provisions, but from the necessities of the case—the deficiencies of the written law, at the obedience of the people, by the royal law of necessity—this is as the force of law. May be you cannot argue it before an affronted Judge, but the bayonet will point you the way to prison—it will have the force of law. We are taking the first steps in that long path which will lead, and can lead, to no other end. We are treading in the straight line which leads into that dark cave into which so many other nations have trodden before us, and from which none have come out safe until after ages of bruising in the mortar of affliction with the scars of Slavery upon them, through the agonies of a new rebellion. Consistently with our Government there can be no such thing as martial law. Has the Constitution omitted everything that is necessary to carry the Republic straight through this great crisis? We make the war in the name of the Constitution, and its most important power is that Congress shall guarantee to each of the States of the Union a republican form of government. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina—all the seceded States in the face of that, have inaugurated governments in defiance of the supreme law of the land. It is a case in which the Congress of the United States—not by the law of the necessities of the case—not by the law of self-preservation, but according to the written law of the land—upon the solemn declaration of the Supreme Court—from the very lips of that Chief Justice who, apparently, is no great friend of the Government at this time—this is the case in which the United States is bound to intervene with all its power to guarantee to the people of those States, loyal or rebel, a Republican Government—the trial of people according to the forms of law. When they pass an act of secession it drops before the Constitution—it is waste paper. [Applause.] Their laws are the acts of a mob—their judges are bound to annul and disregard the ordinance of secession. There are some people who think GEORGE WASHINGTON did not know how to make a Government to stamp out insurrection. It was in his Administration that the law of 1795 was passed, and, at his instigation, he having found, in the Whisky Rebellion in Pennsylvania, that the preceding laws were inadequate for the purposes of putting down the rebellion, he urged on Congress not to allow him to supply it by the law of public safety, or by his own ideas of public necessity. They who impeach LINCOLN for usurpation shut their eyes to that law. They who say that the Government has no power, no legal authority to use military power to stamp out the rebellion overlook that law. I read to-day the impudent message of the self-styled "President" of the Confederate States, in which he audaciously says that the President has under them without the authority of Congress. And yet that man himself, while he was Secretary of War, under that very law of '95, organized infernal proceedings in Kansas. [Applause.] I was a party to those proceedings, and I know something about them. I remember that there, owing to the scandalous conduct of the Federal Government, the will of the people of Kansas was overborne. In my humble way I did something to get them their constitutional rights. [Applause.] There were those who took other methods than those which I thought advisable. And there were those—singular to say—the same disposition on the part of the Federal Government, carrying out the Southern scheme of inaugurating a self-government in Kansas. There was the same illegality, pressing the law beyond the case to which it really applied, as was enlisted on the part of the friends of Kansas in some of their nearly revolutionary measures to right and redress themselves. Times were revolutionary, and both parties forgot, or would not understand the plain limitation of law, and each violated it. JEFFERSON DAVIS, under the pretext of suppressing an insurrection in Kansas, made use of that very law which now, in his message, he appears to have entirely forgotten. And what is the law but what is the power—the necessity of self-preservation,